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"The thing which hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." - King Solomon

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Cats out of the bag, many folks are turning to independent media for their information. We're getting tired of being told what to feel, how to think, we want to create our own conclusions based off raw, prima facie evidence. We are tired of water downed half truths, lies, and clear misinformation that have become the 'norm' in our daily dose of content intake. The endless stream of paid loud mouths disseminating information for us, trying to shove one agenda or another down our throats. The poorly informed god fearing public, trusting of science and Government, have now been mislead into a point of no return for humanity. I know many of you reading this are now wondering if I'd lost my mind and faith in God, but rest assured I will never waver on principle. The deception which you will expose for yourself as you undertake the study of history, will force much pain out of your body and many tears lay ahead. As your eyes open to a world which you have never seen, know that you are not alone, and this too was a part of everyones journey.

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One Sun - A pseudonym

The Inquiry – The First All American Experts and Founding of CFR

by d h | Feb 20, 2022 | Historical Events, New World Order | 0 comments

“The Peace Treaty was not to be a return to the old diplomacy, but the establishment of a new world order.” James T. Shotwell, Inquiry/CFR founding member.



In early August of 1917 while the war raged in Europe, Third Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long sends a memorandum to Secretary of State Robert Lansing in Washington, calling for a ***“bureau to be established for the study and preparation of those questions which appear likely to be proposed at the Peace Conference”***. The memo came on the recommendation of Frank Lyon Polk and Felix Frankfurter -in France since early July – and inspired by similar British and French foreign diplomatic efforts already underway. The memo was a *call* for America to begin preparations for peace talks – some 15 months prior to the signing of the Armistice.

By October an ad hoc organization was discreetly working parallel to the Wilson Administration in upper Manhattan – a group known as the Inquiry – directed by Wilson’s key advisor, Colonel Edward Mandell House while leading progressives Louis Brandeis, and the founders of the ***New Republic*** magazine: Walter Weyl, Herbert Croly, Felix Frankfurter and Walter Lippmann, all had

significant influence. Wilson, who's reelection less than a year earlier was largely built on the campaign slogan **"He Kept Us Out of War"**, was now planning for peace.

"The cooperation with the British and French Governments was, of course, on a different level, and we had cordial and intimate relations with some of their diplomatic and technical staffs in Washington and New York. ... Lord Eustace Percy, an intimate friend of some of the Inquiry members, was especially helpful in securing documents and information from the British side, a service we were later to return in kind." AAPC pg 11

"It was in a quiet part of New York where one would hardly expect to find the staff of the personal adviser of the President preparing materials for world policy" James T. Shotwell

The Inquiry's inner circle consisted of five founding members: personal aide to Wilson, Colonel Edward Mandell House; New Republic co-founder Walter Lippmann; Columbia history professor James T. Shotwell; international law expert David Hunter Miller, and House's brother-in-law Sidney Mezes. It quickly became apparent that with the "vast field that would be covered by the Peace Conference", the small rooms reserved for their work in the New York Public Library would be insufficient. It was the first task of Shotwell's to gain the *"co-operation of university men ... drawn from the highest academic capacity in the country."* And it was agreed upon by the early founders to "enlarge the organization by adding colleagues in the various political and social sciences." The personnel for this *"strange experiment"* came almost exclusively from three Ivy League Universities: **Yale, Columbia and Harvard.**

Early Inquiry recruits were Archibald Cary Coolidge; Charles Homer Haskins; George Louis Beer; Charles Seymour, and in November the Inquiry found their Chief Territorial Specialist and Executive Officer, in Isaiah Bowman. Bowman, as the Director of the American Geographical Society, had at his disposal, some of the best cartographic equipment for the preparation of maps in the entire United States. A graduate of Harvard in 1905 and Yale in 1909, Bowman had already led three South American reconnaissance Expeditions for the Yale Corporation, making world-wide headlines in 1911 rediscovering Machu Picchu with Hiram Bingham. Bowman created the *Geographical Review* in 1915 and remains today as one of the three pioneers of American geography. He was a founding member of the Council on Foreign Relations and board of director until his death in 1950.

With Bowman aboard, the Inquiry had found their leader and the American Geographical Society building at 3755 Broadway, for the next thirteen months, would be the Inquiry's headquarters. This chosen location convenient in that Shotwell at CU, Mezes at CCNY, and Bowman at the AGS were all within four subway stops of each other on the Broadway line in upper Manhattan. The Inquiry, as it was officially known, was purposely ambiguous in title, helping to ensure their work *"would be perfectly blind to the general public, but, which nevertheless, would serve to identify it among the initiated."* The name was *"adopted at first only provisionally"* at Shotwell's suggestion, but "later retained by the paradox that its very inadequacy was its best recommendation". The Inquiry's membership would eventually grow to include over one hundred and fifty academics. And by early December of 1918, their thirteen-month long intelligence gathering project culminated when all of

the Inquiry's Division Chiefs accompanied the President aboard the **USS George Washington**, as his personal advisors, a front row seat on Wilson's historic trip to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference.

The reports created in the year long period prior to the peace talks, along with the hundreds of carefully hand-drawn maps, diagrams and graphs, proved invaluable at the meetings in Paris. This marks a historically significant moment in American history, "for never before had universities been mobilized for such a service". Never before had a private group of scholars been appointed as direct advisors to a US president and never before had a sitting American president relied so heavily upon such a group. And this would cause friction within the State Department, especially with the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing. The DoS feeling that this new approach violated already established foreign policy protocol. Shotwell implying later that it may have even been illegal:

"Even before the Armistice there had been some indications, although none of them serious, that there were those in the State Department who were by no means happy at the way in which the preparations for the Peace Conference were being made. This was not only natural under the circumstances but, from a standpoint of public law, had apparent justification ... In their eyes it was one thing for the President to have a personal adviser in Colonel House, but quite a different thing for the Colonel's staff to develop to the point of displacing the established governmental organ for foreign affairs. ... "

"Technically it was connected with the State Department but really it was to be the President's personal staff under Colonel House's direction."

James T. Shotwell, At The Paris Peace Conference.

*"There was a hint of this broader conception [social justice] of the purpose and scope of the International Labor Organization in the preamble to its constitution, in the statement that universal peace 'can be established only if it is based upon social justice.' It must be confessed, however, that when we wrote those words into the text, we were not thinking of their far reach, but of a formula which would enable us to tie our institution into the structure of that **new world order** which the League of Nations symbolized."*

James T. Shotwell, founder member of both the ILO and Inquiry At the Paris Peace Conference pg. 54

Of the fourteen Inquiry members in the photo all of them had an extensive background in the social or political sciences, ten had either a Bachelor's or Masters in the Arts, or both. All attended Ivy League and many rounded out their scholastic career by studying abroad at European universities. The Inquiry membership was made up of economists, historians, statisticians, and lawyers all with a liberally progressive common interest. Many of these men graduated top of class, their early fraternal allegiances helping make for a graceful transition into elite high society later in life. This

network of gentleman clubs hidden within the undercurrent of American life, however their immense influence self-evident and remains even today as the main determining factor to the quality of a man's career. In this system, the best and brightest are earmarked early in their education and coveted specifically for their intelligence. They are then moulded and their careers shaped to the benefit of their handlers. The Western education system, borrowed from the Prussian reformation, acting as a filter creating the inevitable caste system we live in.

Today, this blind reliance on the expert seems to be the norm. The majority of people believing the world's complexities exist beyond their comprehension, commonly concede their opinions to the expert. Few see how this dependency has led to a largely apathetic and vulnerable public. Even fewer still, see how this vulnerability can lead to the catastrophic fragmentation of Western democratic society. The think-tank lies at the center of this movement to shape and engineer society through manipulation. And Walter Lippmann, heavily influenced by what he experienced in Paris, wrote his most famous book on the "manufacturing of consent" And in Paris, we see the birth of two of today's most influential and powerful persuaders of public consent in the Council on Foreign Relations and her British sister, the Royal Institute of International Affairs born conjoined forever bound in the backroom suites of the Hotel Majestic during the Conference. The expert opinion so prominently used today, we see being implemented for the first time, by executive orders, the rise of a *"rival staff"* of unelected experts guiding the president *"at the most critical, and even revolutionary, turning point in the history of American diplomacy"*.

James T Shotwell, APPC.

The truth is that this reliance on the expert has evolved for generations outside public consciousness, the public largely unaware to its dangers. And under this anonymity, the many and varied offices within the United States Intelligence Community (IC) have now grown to include all aspects of society: the military establishment, Silicon Valley and social media, Hollywood entertainment, American academia, and the mainstream media. All working together to create narratives that fragment our collective perspectives on reality. Leaving us in large part as if paralyzed on narcotics and unable to act. A suspended land of confusion. This technique of persuasion, so obvious today, first realized in Paris by the very men that would found propaganda, public relations and modern journalism directly inspiring the likes of Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin and Vladimir Lenin.

The 20th Century Ideal society they were attempting to engineer in Paris through experimentation has in reality, turned into a 21st Century science fiction nightmare. We see, through the advice of these internationally minded movements, the merging of traditionally separate aspects of Western

society. Public private partnerships, non-governmental organizations, think-tanks, not-for-profit foundations, lobbyists, despite being thought of by the general public as benevolent, all hold zero appreciation for Western traditions and values. Internationalism by its very definition repugnant to the spirit of closely held Western traditions of liberty and individual sovereignty. These corrupted institutions then are left to run roughshod for generations under the guise of humanitarianism and our nation states, long subservient to these false, fragmented narratives, are left to participate in their own downfall. And we, as the children of the future – those very generations the Paris Peace Conference was so concerned with, stand as the ultimate final judge of their social science experiment.

“Some day the Inquiry will find its historian, and this strange experiment in the mobilization of the political and social sciences to help in shaping the outlines of the new world structure which had to be built out of the ruins of the war will offer a subject with unique possibilities.”

James T. Shotwell

Bowman Part 1

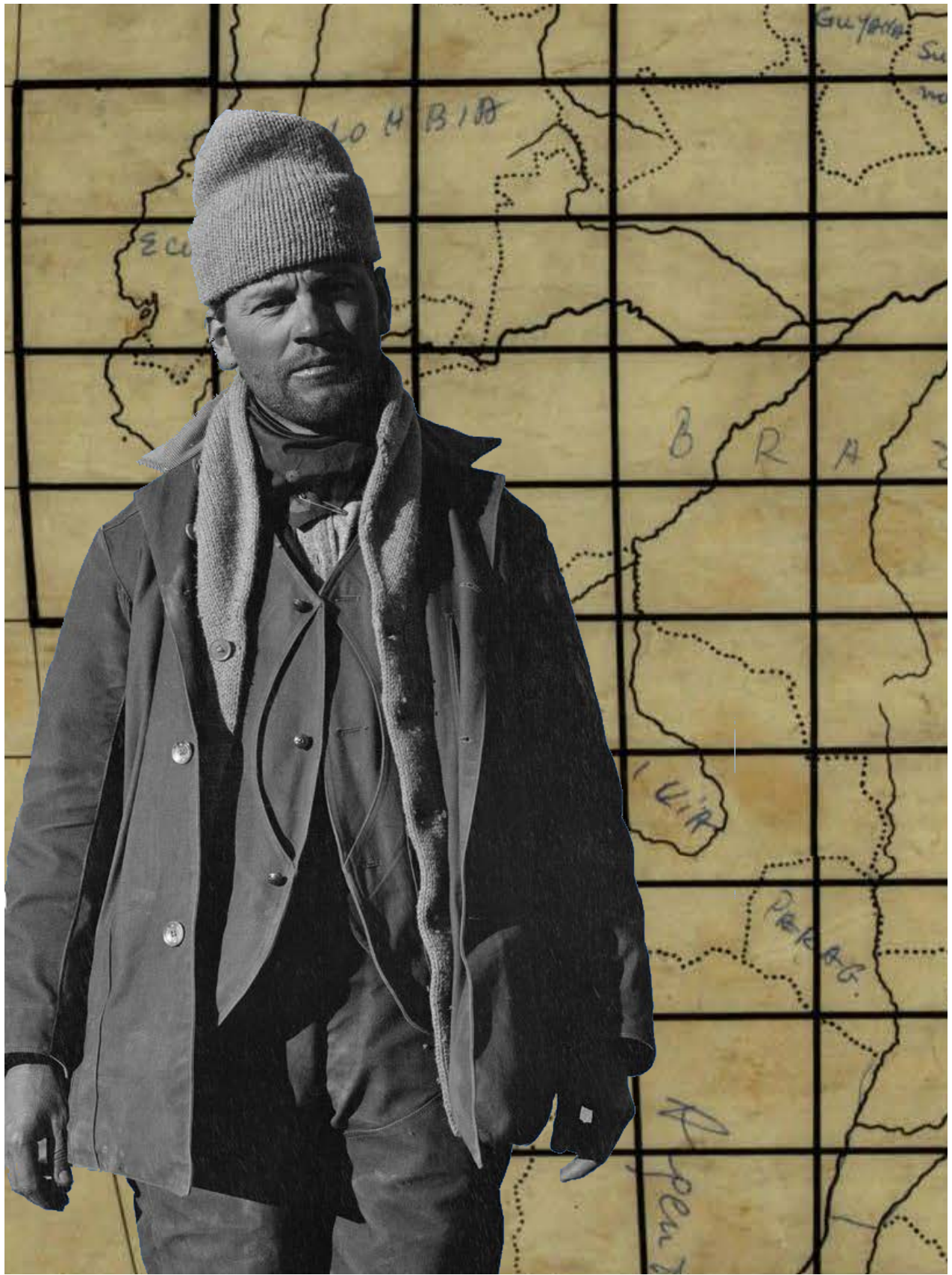
by d h | Feb 15, 2022 | Historical Events, New World Order | 0 comments

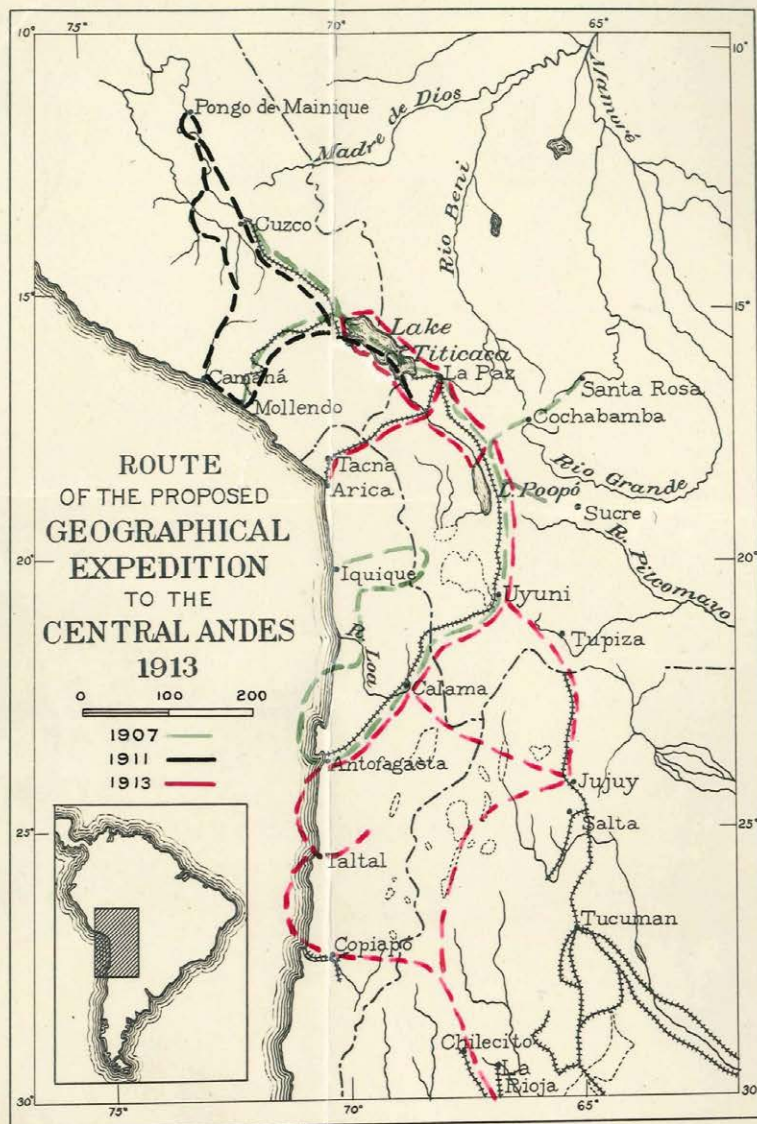
“Bowman believed that the United States should have an activist foreign policy, and he helped found the Council on Foreign Relations to achieve that goal. The council was an elitist group, influential in the formation of foreign policy in World War II, and devoted and activist gradualism”

Neil Smith, Bowman’s New World and the Council on Foreign Relations

Isaiah Bowman was born one day after Christmas in the year 1878, and died in Baltimore on January 6, 1950, at the age of seventy-one. He is most known as a founder of American geography but his work with the United States Government while vast remains today very much underappreciated.

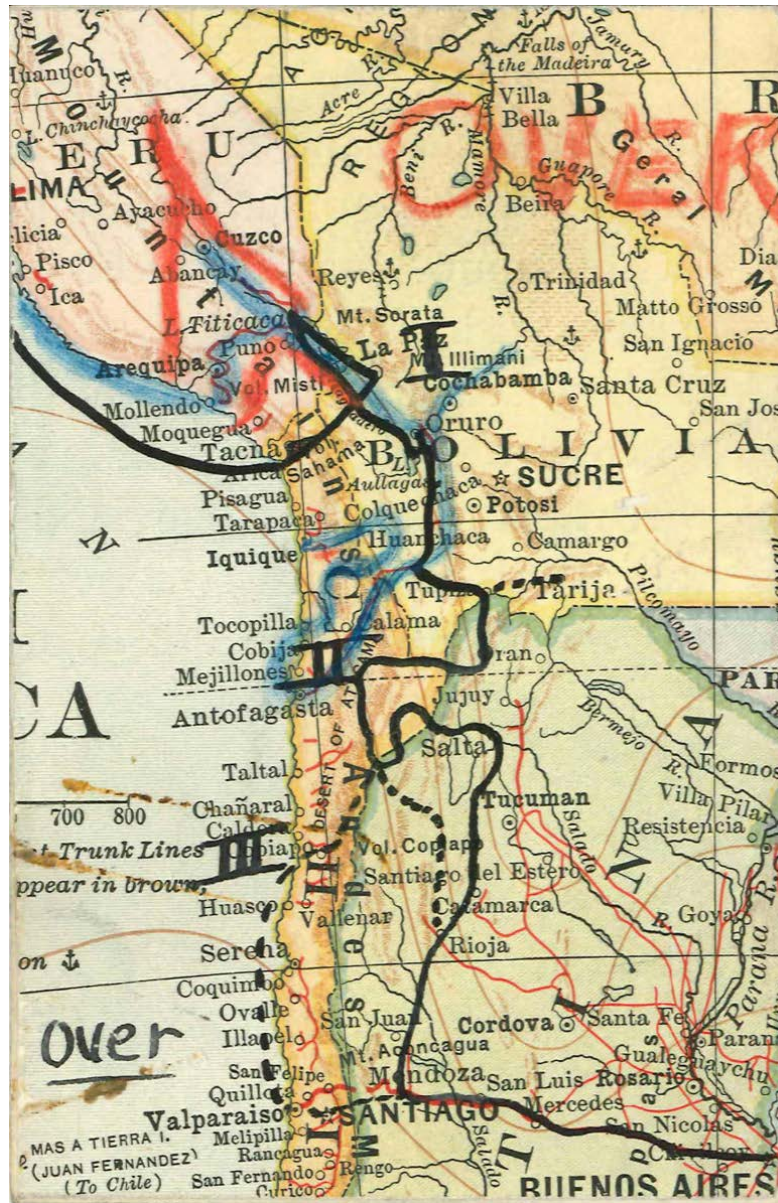
Bowman was born to a Canadian German Mennonite farming family in Waterloo and would move to Michigan as a young boy. Today the University of Waterloo named its social science building The Isaiah Bowman Building. As an indicator perhaps of his future path young Isaiah excelled scholastically and loved reading The Voyages of Captain Cook. As a young man he attended the newly founded Ferris Institute prep school at Big Rapids Michigan, now Ferris State University. He would later attend State Normal College at Ypsilanti where he would learn under future Inquiry member Mark Jefferson, and then learn directly under the “the father of American Geography”, William Morris Davis.





Bowman taught at St. Clair County, Michigan as early as 1896 and would graduate Harvard with a Bachelor of Science in 1905. After graduation he was offered an instructor position in Yale's department of geology. It is during this time he would gain a PhD, writing his doctoral dissertation '*The Physiography of the Central Andes*', a brief of his 1907 South American reconnaissance expedition on behalf of the Yale Corporation. Bowman led a team in 1907, landing in Antofagasta, that followed ancient trails through La Paz, Lake Titicaca, and Cuzco. Documenting along the way,

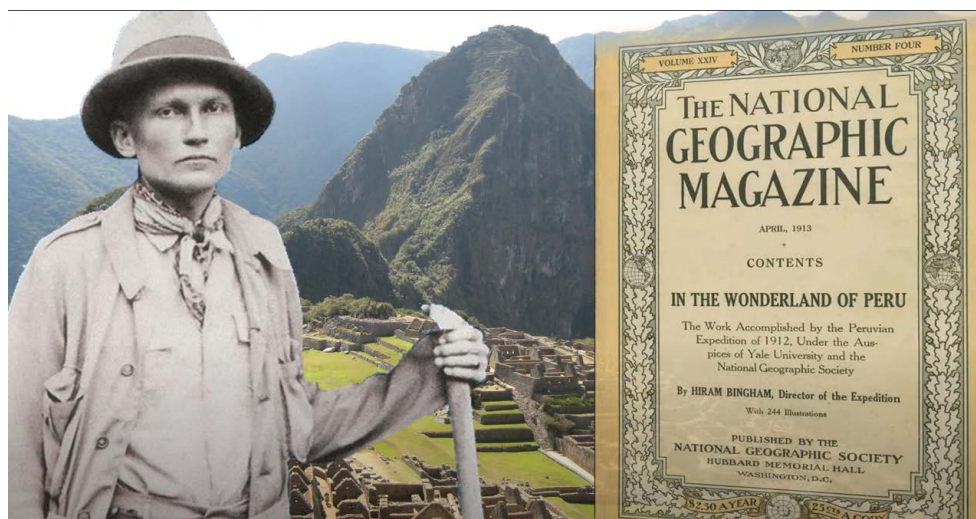
geographical topology and local infrastructure as well as observing local customs, religions, and tradition. Bowman noting throughout his work the significant role geography plays in the evolution of the human being. How, at the heart of geography, is the study of man in relation to the earth. These some of the first formulated thoughts of Bowman, on the importance of geography on politics and a glimpse into his future involvement in American foreign policy.



It is during his second South American Expedition 1911, sponsored by National Geographic and Yale University that Bowman accompanied fellow Yale professor Hiram Bingham in the rediscovery of Machu Pichu., Bingham a holder of two Master of Arts degrees, a Bachelors and a PhD. Bingham stating, “We landed at Mollendo the chief seaport of southern Peru, in June 1911, and went at once for Cuzco, the Inca capital”. The team was to be broken up into three parties to do “archeological, geographical, and topographical reconnaissance exploration”. Bowman started his team at the most northern end of the great bend of the Urubamba Valley at

Pongo de Mainique and headed south. They travelled through uncharted terrain, navigating deep river valleys and some of the highest mountain peaks in South America, much of it not for the faint of heart. All along the way, Bowman surveying the notable geographical landmarks, calculating elevations, and recording rock structure and composition, some of this work at the behest of industrial interests back in the United States.

Here, in Bowmans own rude scribblings we see indicated the three South American expeditions. During their first trek, in 1907, they stayed in the northern area of Cuzco. The second trip more central, included the area around La Paz and the third while comprehensive, was generally focused to the south and the desert plateau of Atacama. The first trip, under the auspices of Yale and the American Geographical Society, and with the approval of the Chilean and Bolivian governments, the first Yale South American Expedition with Bowman at the lead, makes their way to South America. Bowman goes off grid for a total of five months, his communication with Yale during these trips documented by way of personal letters and Bowmans well preserved diary, now held in his archives. Making their way through Chile and Bolivia, Bowman and his team leave behind a large catalogue of photographs that indicate a particular interest in the local infrastructure, the railway lines, hydroelectric dams, power stations, and agriculture, while witnessing and noting the innovative local modes of transportation as well as getting a good feel for the locals and their way of life as it relates to the their geographical location in the world.



He would later meet up with Hiram Bingham, and together, inspired by what they thought was local myth, and driven by the curiosity of the Yale Corp, both Bowman and Bingham would be the first Westerners ever to set sight on this incredible part of

the world. Two highly educated Yale professors, Bowman soon to be a founding member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a real life Indian Jones. And the news of such an incredible discovery was sure to travel fast, making world-wide headlines, Bingham was heralded as the discoverer of Machu Pichu, National Geographic, as a sponsor of the trip, dedicated an entire edition. Bingham taking much of the photographs himself show amazing ancient stone structures, monuments, and the famous Hitching Post of the Sun. Their expedition more than settling a local myth, it brought the story of the Sacred Inca Valley and its final stand, into the collective lexicon. And despite much of the world having been discovered by the turn of the century, both Isaiah Bowman and Hiram Bingham helped unveil never before known history of mankind and together authored one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century.

■

By 1912, Bowman was assisting William Morris Davis, in organizing the Trans Continental Excursion. Columbia University provided accommodations as nearly all the worlds leading geographers attended. The trip spanned the late summer and early fall months and would carry them by train, trolley, boat, wagon, and automobile on a nearly 13 thousand mile circuit around the Continental United States, leaving Grand Central Station in New York, on the morning of August 12. Travelling north they made a stop in Buffalo to see the Niagara Falls. Heading west they followed the track through Chicago and the northern states of Minnesota, Montana and Washington, where they visited Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Coulee Dam. After travelling south, through the Great Redwood Forest, they visited San Francisco and then the Great Salt Lake before making a pitstop at the Grand Canyon. They documented the Mississippi River at Memphis and travelled north through the Appalachians, finally arriving back in New York in October. This moment significant in that it brought all of the worlds most influential geographers to one place, with Bowman playing host. The relationships made during this trip having lasting effects, by helping to facilitate the International Map of the World project – the mapping of the entire world in a one to one million scale.



In 1913, Bowman's sponsors, wanting one final exploration of South America sent Bowman to the Central Andes, beginning the most comprehensive of the Bowman missions. Their work centering first on Tiahuanacu and then south – through the Atacama Plateau. Bowman's team travelling aboard the White Star Line's *Oceanic*, setting sail from New York on April 26 bound for Buenos Aires by way of Southampton. Photos of the *Oceanic* show it to be a beautifully ordained cruise liner, and Bowman and his team would have had full access to its amenities in the coordinating and communicating of their mission with the mainland. Once landed, the men disappeared into the jungle and contact with home at this point would have been rare. Images reveal the extreme type of terrain and weather, here seen traversing rivers on muleback in the rainforest while later, a large part of the trip was to take place in the driest place on earth, the Atacama Desert.



Bowman returns to America and writes of his experiences in, South America in 1915 and, *The Andes of Southern Peru* in 1916. Bowman was named the **second vice president of, the International Geographical Congress, and by 1915** his work so notable, that Bowman was named director of the American Geographical Society. A year later, founding the *Geographical Review*. And, its because of his

early experiences in South America, Bowman was chosen to head the Hispanic Millionth Map Project, fitting nicely within the larger, International Map of the World project. Bowman would then in 1917, be hired by the United States Government, called to head the Inquiry, his official title, the Executive Officer and Chief Territorial Specialist. Thus starting Bowmans career as a political geographer being a direct advisor to the presidencies of both Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.

It is through this introduction to statecraft that Bowman would soon become an **initial founding member, and early director of the newly formed think tank, the Council on Foreign Relations.** Bowman would go on to be a lifetime board of director and would author many articles for the council's periodical, Foreign Affairs. And, the CFR today continues to play a vital part on the world stage. He would continue to work with the State Department throughout his entire life earning him much international acclaim, Bowman personifying the very traits that still embody the CFR mission today, as it continues to be a gathering place for the intelligence community, Ivy League social science, mainstream press media, Fortune 500 corporations and our elected State officials, and now after a century, an argument can be heard, a well-formed argument calling into question the CFR and think tanks like them, wondering aloud as to the role of not-for-profits in our governments and in our society as a whole. This voice wonders what Isaiah Bowman would say some one hundred years later when confronted with the long-term results of what he helped create. **In part two, we follow the rise of Isaiah Bowmans international career, his introduction to the Inquiry and the completion of the Hispanic Millionth Map Project.** Join us then as Bowman finally trades his leathers and canvas for a briefcase and a tie, and we continue to ask the viewer to make up their own mind, are think-tanks, not-for-profit 501c, non-governmental organizations and their omnipotent political lobbying altruistic in nature or parasitic by design?

Brave New World Order

by d h | Nov 18, 2021 | New World Order | 0 comments

"There will be, in the next generation or so, a pharmacological method of making people love their servitude, and producing dictatorship without tears, so to speak, producing a kind of painless concentration camp for entire societies, so that people will in fact have their liberties taken away from them, but will rather enjoy it, because they will be distracted from any desire to rebel by propaganda or brainwashing, or brainwashing enhanced by pharmacological methods. And this seems to be the final revolution."

Aldous Huxley, California Medical School, 1961



Even though it was published nearly a century ago and despite very little mainstream acclaim, **Aldous Huxley's Brave New World** continues to resonate with readers and remains one of the most popular dystopian novels of all time. While highly lauded for its satirical rebuttal of utopian novels written around the same time by H.G. Wells and Moszkowski, Huxley's slightly more pessimistic predictions have also earned him some considerable criticism. And it is primarily because of these predictions – proven to be eerily accurate reflections of our modern day western society that Brave New World has endured the test of time.

Written during the Great Depression, Huxley retreated to Sanary-sur-Mer, a small coastal city along the French Mediterranean to write his futuristic tale and some 90 years later it serves as a parable for our present day society. The premise of Huxley's book is twofold. Firstly, Huxley believed that because of technological

advancements in health and agriculture people of the future would enjoy longer lifespans, inevitably leading to over-population. Secondly, Huxley believed these advancements in technology would create an ever more complex civilization in need of an ever more controlling corporatocracy (a society ruled by corporations not governments). These 'two main impersonal forces', as Huxley refers to them, will then compound upon each other resulting in mass unemployment, deprivation, social instability and finally a bloody revolution.

In response to these impending challenges, Huxley postulates the use of several devices in order to maintain social stability – namely the use of birth control, propaganda, psychiatric prescription drugs, operant conditioning, brainwashing, hypnopaedia, and the highly controversial practice of eugenics. Further exploration of these subjects can be found in my article entitled, Stanford Research Institute: The Changing Images of Man. Each of these devices were to be introduced incrementally and discreetly for the betterment of all humankind. And we've now lived long enough to see the results of this agenda as our present day – largely unsuspecting population – is being slowly subsumed into a communist one world state.

Society will be directed by highly standardized totalitarian governments. Inevitably so; for the immediate future is likely to resemble the immediate past, and in the immediate past rapid technological changes, taking place in a mass-producing economy and among a population predominantly propertyless, have always tended to produce economic and social confusion. To deal with the confusion, power has been centralized and government control increased. It is probable that all the world's government will be more or less completely totalitarian even before the harnessing of atomic energy; that they will be totalitarian during and after the harnessing seems almost certain. Brave New World, authors forward.

When we first enter Huxley's proposed dystopian world, we find ourselves propelled some five hundred years into the future as Thomas, the Director of the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre leads a small group of sophomore students through an orientation of the main laboratory. As they meander through the sterile hallways, the students are introduced to the latest advancements in genetic reproduction. From the Fertilizing Room, they enter the Social Predestination Room, and finally, after arriving in the Bottling Room, Huxley's brave new world comes into sobering view.

Along with the students, the reader is introduced to what is the end result of an eugenics program given the freedom to wander within the limitlessness of Man's imagination. Scientists of the future now perform a perfected biological balancing act, sustaining society at a constant population by using "biologically superior ova, fertilized by biologically superior sperm". People are no longer born but created under specific conditions in test-tubes and stored in sterilized glass bottles, moved along through a systematic process. What we see, is a progressive technocratic society being stretched to its furthest extension. A single embryo can now be divided ninety-six times to create uniform batches of identical sub-human servants. In a future according to Huxley, natural reproduction is far too slow and unpredictable – the gestation period no longer occurs in the mother's womb but on a long accelerated assembly line under the ever-watchful eye of a centralized omniscient government.

The use of terms like 'mother' or 'father' are now outlawed – considered socially taboo – and the 'traditional family' is now an unspeakable remnant from our savage past. People are pre-destined into a caste system, labelled as either Alphas, Betas, Deltas, Gammas or Epsilons and, thanks to superior genes and a regular

rejuvenation process, no one ever grows old – at least that is what they want you to believe. Following the introduction of a hallucinogenic drug called soma, archaic human feelings of pain, jealousy, fear, misery and sadness, are effectively subdued by the instantaneous euphoria of a 'soma' holiday.

Far from the highly-standardized life of London exists a savage reservation in which the nearly extinct traditions of family, child birth, and religion continue to be practiced, but only by a population of sub-human pueblo savages. This reservation, located in the deserted western United States, remains a coveted vacation destination and only those Alphas who can obtain a special security clearance are permitted to travel there. Much like we travel to the continent of Africa today to witness big game animals in their natural habitat, Alphas travel to the savage reservation to witness humans in their most vulgar and uncivilized. Only when a troubled employee of the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre named Bernard Marx applies for a vacation to the savage reservation do we find out that his boss – the aforementioned Director Thomas, had at one time taken a 'very pneumatic' (sexually prolific) female Beta named Linda to the reservation. Thomas explains to Marx that while out on a sightseeing trek, the two became separated and despite a lengthy search in the days to follow, Linda was never found. Thom

After receiving a security pass, Marx and his Beta female guest Lenina finally arrive at the reservation, during their visit, they discover that Linda had not only lived through her ordeal but had given birth to Thomas' son, John. Linda had long held out hope that one day she could return to London with John but was instead forced to raise her son on the reservation in complete squalor among the savages. Upon realizing who Linda and John were, Bernard agrees to bring them back to London as a way to advance his own status within London's social hierarchy. Upon their return to London, Thomas is reintroduced to Linda and is presented with his savage son. Thomas is so publicly humiliated (not for the immorality of leaving a defenseless, pregnant woman to die in the desert, but for the unspeakable act of fathering a naturally born, human child) that he is forced to resign from his position and is exiled to the island of Iceland forever. Having never seen a naturally born human before, Londoners are astounded by the novelty and the sensational news spreads quickly. Marx immediately becomes somewhat of a celebrity.

John quickly falls in love with Lenina, but, unaccustomed to the ways of London society, he is appalled at the way she and the rest of the population freely engage in several sexual encounters called orgy porgy's. John also grows impatient with society's incessant drug taking and their pursuit of painless existence through endless irrelevant, baseless distraction. Unfamiliar with the ways of this strange brave new world, John finally becomes disillusioned and in a fit of rage destroys a soma dispensary. He pleads with the drug induced population to finally wake up, break from their trance and see themselves as they truly are – conditioned slaves. But the citizens, unable to get their soma, soon become belligerent, overwhelm John and the situation quickly turns into a full-scale riot. Bernard and John's friend Helmholtz Watson attempt to rescue John from the angry mob but the police arrive and quickly subdue the crowd by dispensing a soma vapour into the air. John, Bernard, and Helmholtz are all arrested for insubordination and brought before Mustapha Mond, the Resident World Controller of Western Europe.

According to Huxley, our future world can no longer afford to have a liberating force like John corrupting the minds of its automaton, brainwashed citizens. Far too many strides have been made in the long march towards egalitarianism to have it ruined by a single dissenting voice. Five hundred years into the future, Huxley foresees a society purged of all pain and inconvenience; purged of trivial jealousies and feelings of envy, hate and love. Essentially relieved of the very traits that make us human. Starvation, disease and

aging have all been eradicated. There is no longer need for war and, aside from labour, no further need for Man. Even the Constitution and Bill of Rights, so revered today, adorned with their inalienable principles of sovereignty and coveted as the last defense against a tyrannical government have been removed from Huxley's hypothetical future. Contrarian ideas have been buried under a deluge of gratuitous entertainment, hedonistic pleasures, and instant gratification. Free will, individual freedom and reasoning have been successfully sacrificed at the alter of perceived happiness, equality, and convenience. Citizens engage in endless sexual encounters for the purpose of serving each other, and in doing so limit the human being to that of a meaningless, unimportant product.

In our present day reality, both the author and his book have been cast into a relatively obscure corner of public consciousness, buried by a non-stop stream of pop-culture – what Adorno referred to as Culture Industry. Huxley's Brave New World has succumbed to the same information black-out predicted within it's very pages. And there is good reason for this. Even a cursory look into Aldous Huxley and his work reveals a completely different man from that portrayed in conventional mainstream circles. Even a reasonable amount of scrutiny into Huxley's real life shows that his true motivations and actions are far from that of a simple social critic or author. Any amount of curiosity at all into his background quickly sends one hurtling helplessly down a rabbit hole of counter-intelligence, misinformation and conspiracy. And while one cannot argue that many of Huxley's wild predictions have certainly come true – or are in the process of coming true, it must be clearly stated herein that Brave New World is less the result of a harmless over-active imagination and more the confessions of a man with privileged, confidential government intelligence. And as bat-shit-crazy as that may sound to those uninitiated, I assure you, this is only the beginning, Huxley's connections to both the intelligence community and Communism run deep.

When one takes a closer look at the society Huxley depicted in Brave New World, we see indisputable similarities between its values and principles and those found in the communist society Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels only dreamed of when collaborating on the Communist Manifesto in 1848. Interestingly, these Marxist values and principles were reinvigorated in the United States with the arrival of the Frankfurt School only months after the release of Brave New World. Just coincidence you say? It is even more interesting to find historical evidence that shows both Huxley, and his brother, Sir Julian Huxley were members of the infamous Marxist communist organization borne out of the London School of Economics known as the Fabian Society. But the odious connections don't end there, evidence of Huxley's direct associations with the CIA funded MKULTRA program are superfluous and go well beyond mere coincidence theory and that is where I will choose to begin.

Through the excellent research of forensic historian Jan Irvin at Logos Media, we have been availed an impressive collection of primary and secondary source material linking Huxley directly to projects initiated and funded by U.S intelligence. All of this even further corroborated in an interview Irvin made public on September 14, 2013 with Albert Stubblebine in which the former commanding general of the U.S. Army intelligence and Security Command(SOCOM) admitted that Huxley was not only involved but was the director of the infamous MKULTRA programs(!) Huxley's direct affiliation with men like Timothy Leary, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, Dr. Harold Abramson, Al Hubbard, Dr. Humphrey Osmond and Dr. Louis Jolyn West reads like a guest list to a MKULTRA reunion party and leave very little room for debate regarding Huxley's direct involvement.

Timothy Leary's CIA associations are legendary, even admitting that the CIA orchestrated the 60's counterculture movement of which Leary was one of the most prominent figures(1). Leary even admits to his witting involvement during an interview with Walter Bowert, in *Lords of the Revolution: Timothy Leary and the CIA*;

I told Leary that, based on some of the documents I'd read, it seemed that he could have been just one of many scientist who'd been used without his knowledge by the CIA to conduct their mind control experiments.

"I've known this for ten years," Leary said.

"You were witting of it?" I asked in surprise.

"Of course," Leary said, leaning back in his chair with confidence.

..."I knew I was being used by the intelligence agents of this country." (2)

Dr. Harold Abramson was chief of the allergy department at Mount Sinai Hospital and one of the CIA's principle LSD researchers(3). He was directly linked to the alleged suicide of CIA employee Frank Olsen and a part-time consultant to the Army Chemical Corps. He also proposed to the CIA a study in which LSD would be given to unwitting hospital patients – something that the government initially denied but eventually had to admit under the weight of growing evidence and public scrutiny.

Al Hubbard, was high-level OSS during the Second World War and worked extensively with the CIA and FBI most notably being the LSD experiments that took place under the watchful eye of Dr. J Ross Maclean at Hollywood Hospital in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.(4) Hubbard is also credited with administering Aldous Huxley with his first hit of acid.

Dr. Humphry Osmond was directly affiliated with the CIA while working out of Weyburn Saskatchewan. He had extensive written correspondence with Hubbard and Huxley(5), even visiting Huxley in California to personally administer a dose of mescaline in 1953(6). Osmond is even credited with inventing the word psychedelic – whether this is true or not is unknown at the time of this writing and is pure speculation.

Dr. Louis Jolyon West was also a contractor for MKULTRA sub project 43 and worked directly with the CIA on hypnosis and ESP (Anomalous Cognition) experiments.(7) In his letters, Huxley even mentioned “my friend Dr. J. West”. Huxley had even suggested to West that he hypnotize his subjects prior to administering LSD in order to give them “post-hypnotic suggestions aimed at orienting the drug-induced experience in some desired direction.”

So here we have documented proof of Huxley giving directions to MKULTRA doctors on how best to administer LSD-25 to patients. We know of West’s undeniable involvement in MKULTRA and, thanks to primary source material, we can now link Huxley to West in at least some sort of advisory role and at the most, Huxley was fulfilling a discreet authority role similar to that admitted to by Stubblebine. You add to this fact that Huxley irrefutably had similar relationships with Abramson, Al ‘Captain Trips’ Hubbard and Humphry Osmond, and its hard to deny that Huxley wasn’t at the center of the action.

“I give the CIA total credit for sponsoring and initiating the entire consciousness movement, counterculture events of the 1960’s....The CIA funded and supported and encouraged hundreds of young psychiatrists to experiment with this drug.”

Timothy Leary interview(8)

Huxley also worked closely with anthropologist and ethnologist, Gregory Bateson and hypnotist Milton Erickson while living in Palo Alto California. Bateson, a member of the OSS(CIA) who worked in the propaganda division was also director of LSD studies at the Palo Alto Veterans Administrations Hospital – which just happens to be the same hospital in which Ken Kesey was a test subject just prior to him embarking on his Acid Tests with the Merry Pranksters. Now, where did the author of One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest get all of that LSD from? Both Erickson and Bateson, along with Bateson’s wife, Margaret Mead, were key participants in the original Cerebral Inhibiting Meeting that began following the Second World War. Bateson and Mead were two of the first six invitees to meetings leading up to the first Macy conferences. The two main subjects discussed at these early meetings were hypnotism and Pavlovian Behaviourism.(9)

While many may protest the observations being made herein, there are primary sources provided and it would be a mistake to exonerate Huxley simply by saying that his public writings and interviews are an indication of a man opposed to the beliefs of an organization like the Fabian Society, or that he stood defiantly against the idea of a totalitarian government, but these opinions are only conjecture and intelligence agents will always rely on plausible deniability to maintain their cover. To truly understand the man’s motivations and beliefs, we must first observe his actions and relationships. And, as we step back to observe in higher resolution, it is his actions and relationships that do indeed paint a picture of who Huxley really was when out of the glare of the public eye. And as he himself emphasized the importance of ‘set and setting’ to a mind under the influence of hallucinogens, we must also consider the importance of Huxley’s set and setting.

In 1937, Huxley and his wife Maria moved from London to Los Angeles and then eventually Palo Alto California where he would live out the rest of his days. It is during this time that Aldous began working intimately with the contributors of the early Macy Conferences on cybernetics, where they studied the affects of positive and negative feedback loops on the human mind and where their goal was to secure similar social

control to that depicted in Brave New World(!) It is said to be during his short time lecturing at MIT that Huxley first connected with Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert while the two were busy feeding acid to college students as faculty members across town at Harvard University. Alpert, better known to the hippies as Ram Dass even contributed a video tribute to Huxley's second wife at her funeral in 2008(10)

To the uninitiated, the MKULTRA programs were a series of at least one hundred and fifty Pentagon funded sub projects that began in the 1940's and extended into at least the late 1960's, officially. They were exposed for among other things, the administration of experimental drugs including thorazine, nembutal, curare, and the hallucinogenic LSD – 25 to unwitting civilians, prisoners, psychiatric patients and soldiers. It was also discovered through declassified CIA paperwork that these experiments took place at several universities across the United States and Canada, and one is of particular interest for this book review.

It was between the years 1957 and 1964 that infamous MKULTRA Subproject 68, under the direction of Dr. Donald Ewen Cameron and Sidney Gottlieb, had been conducting psychic 'driving' and behavioural modification experiments at McGill University in Montreal similar to what Huxley hypothesized in Brave New World. Cameron also just happened to be the president of the American Psychopathological Association, the Society of Biological Psychiatry, the Canadian Psychological Association, and the World Psychological Associations while he was practicing on unsuspecting patients – which suggests some level of government culpability. Interesting to note that the very word government comes from the latin and means to control or steer the mind.(11) Cameron's infamous sleep hypnopaedia techniques were not only the exact type of techniques discussed by Huxley in Brave New World but Huxley was an integral figure in the administration of these highly unethical experiments in real life(!) Cameron's experiments went beyond the inhumane, often inducing comas that kept patients asleep for weeks even months at a time while implanting affirmations directly into the subconscious via prerecorded tape loops, and it was fully funded by the CIA. The heinous events at McGill under Cameron's direction are no longer up for debate and are a matter of historically documented fact – victims even being publicly recognized and compensated by the Canadian government. Another interesting side note is that Cameron was originally funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

So I ask you dear reader, is it coincidence that Huxley's speeches at the University of California San Francisco – which are largely credited with inspiring the whole Human Potential Movement – took place a mere five minutes walk from where his friend, Timothy Leary would first utter the phrase "Tune In, Turn on, and Drop Out!" – which in turn, sparked the very counter culture movement most identified with the psychedelic drug that Huxley was experimenting with in the hopes that it would be a real life soma? Is it coincidence that he wrote about a future society in which a corporatocracy would shape the public's mind and then proceeded to move to Palo Alto California – otherwise known as Silicon Valley? Is it coincidence that Huxley lived mere miles from the origins of the world wide web just as it was being created in the 60's? Is it coincidence that a large section of his work is preserved in the Stanford Research Institute libraries and that the headquarters of Google, Yahoo, Facebook, Youtube and Twitter rose to prominence in the very same small area some thirty years after Huxley's death? Is it coincidence that he was only a short drive from the intersection of Haight and Ashbury – the alleged epicenter of the 60's counterculture movement? Is it coincidence that within a few short years after writing Brave New World that Huxley would find himself living at the most perfect of geographical spots in which he could best fulfill even his boldest 'predictions' while associating with the very people that could best assist him in bringing his book to life? And, is it coincidence that ninety years after it's publication, we can clearly see a society half under Orwell's totalitarian jack boot and half under the heavy sedation and censorship depicted by Huxley in Brave New World?

I'll leave the speculation to the reader but as far as this author is concerned, when all information is considered, there are only two conclusions that can be made. Either all of these people worked together for years oblivious of each others connections to the intelligence community and oblivious to the overall game plan, or they all conspired together to sedate and brainwash the American public in an attempt to force the hive mind into submission. It is true that some on the lower rungs of the hierarchy may not have known, as for Aldous Huxley himself, there is no escape – the evidence is damning. And, when you take into consideration the evidence presented in my previous article entitled, Stanford Research Institute and The Changing Images of Man, in which his brother Julian had direct involvement, it becomes crystal clear that Huxley is far less an amazingly accurate prognosticator and far more likely the grand architect of an insidious plan to mould society into the caste system portrayed in Brave New World. Incredibly, after saying all of this, Huxley's associations with the intelligence community only tell half of the story.

"[Huxley's] psychedelic proselytization and his experience with the drug are inseparable from the intelligence community."

Dave Emory, America Free Radio(12)

In the months following the release of Brave New World, there occurred several historically significant socio-political events that would also help shape western society into the image Huxley portrayed in his book. In 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's First New Deal, resulted in unprecedented governmental oversight that paralleled the planks of the Communist Manifesto. Roosevelt's Second New Deal, passed in 1935, even prompted public comparisons to Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin. Secondly, during his fourth term, Roosevelt was a key figure in the formation of the international monetary system and the United Nations – an intergovernmental global organization strikingly similar to that of Huxley's fictional World State. Thirdly, in 1933, the Rockefeller Foundation began a program to help deposed Jewish intellectuals who sought refuge following Hitler's appointment as German Chancellor.

The program paid for the emigration of 303 scholars, at a cost of \$1.4 million.(13) One particular sub group of scholars – almost all of Jewish decent – were devout Marxists from the Institute for Social Research, colloquially known as the Frankfurt School. Nearly every key member of the Frankfurt School including it's most prominent members, Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno, found employment at Columbia University and in 1935, the Frankfurt School moved its entire anti-western operation directly on to the campus of Columbia University(!)(14) From out of this group emerged men like Herbert Marcuse and Erich Fromm – leaders of the neo-Marxist/Post Modern movement that accepted professor positions at prestigious American Universities. And, when one looks at the state of academia today we can plainly see that this bent ideology has refused to loosen it's tight grip on the minds of the impressionable youth ever since.

And finally, we witness a second wave of Marxist socialists originating from out of yet another 'public research' think tank called the London School of Economics. Also known as the Fabian Society, they slowly rose to political relevance and began controlling the social mechanisms directly through the creation of the

British Labour Party(!) What we see is a changing social milieu, a deliberate shift towards socialism in both the United States and England at the very same time. The road was now being paved for Huxley's highly controversial ideas to be accepted in the west. How fortuitous(!) Huxley's 'set and setting' being prepared on a large scale. The general public were being shaped and moulded by the relentless hammer of Fabian socialism, and as a result, the public had become more accepting of the ideals of socialism. Any stigmas were being slowly removed from a previously thought of untenable political ideology. At the time, any objections to Huxley's anti-western activity were certainly few and far between, and those who did question him were quickly castigated and ridiculed. What we see is a completely coordinated attempt at what Karl Marx had long hoped for – the over throw of the capitalist free market system. A stunningly coordinated rise of socialism in the exact same two locations that Huxley chose as a setting for his fictional storyline. All led by organizations with which he had intimate involvement.

Want to add a caption to this image? Click the Settings icon.

The Fabian Society was founded on January 4, 1884 in London and was a branch of The Fellowship of the New Life. Both of these organizations advocated for a scientifically planned society through the use of an eugenics program of sterilization and Aldous Huxley's brother, Julian was a leading voice and committee member(!)(14) They also heavily promoted the Marxist planks of equal distribution of wealth; centrally owned utilities, education and agriculture; the abolition of private property, and the elimination of privilege, free will, and individuality. When one reads Brave New World, the Communist Manifesto, and The New Deal, it becomes quickly apparent that the three overlay with almost exact precision.

Further research into the Fabian Society indicates that the practice of holding sexual education classes for immature elementary students, the advancement of homosexuality in society and the now emerging transgender movement can all be traced directly back to the leading voices within the Fabian Society. The first sexual education courses offered in school were put forth first by infamous Marxists Gyorgy Lukacs and Wilhelm Reich(Sexual Revolution). The Hungarian people so upset with Lukacs' antics that he was sent out of the country. Prominent Fabian Society member, Havelock Ellis – considered one of the founders of the Fabian Society – wrote the first known book on homosexuality and was first to coin an early term for transgenderism in the late 1800's – sexo-aesthetic inversion.(!)(15) Even more interesting to find out that Ellis was also an early researcher of psychedelic drugs and president of The British Eugenics Society along with Aldous' brother Julian(!)(16) Ellis, also had connections to the self appointed prophet of Thelema, MI6 member, and Freemason, Aleister Crowley. But I digress. Let's go back to the interesting list of character names that Huxley chose for his book.

Want to add a caption to this image? Click the Settings icon.

It is extraordinary when one begins to look into the organization of which Huxley, his brother Julian, George Orwell and H.G. Wells were all members. One of the Fabian Society's original tenets is the idea in which a

fair and just relationship is founded between the individual and society through Marx' equal distribution of wealth. It is based on a social contract in which everyone has a role within society, and everyone receives their just due through the elimination of privilege. Today in the west, we see these same ideologies being persistently pushed through social justice programs, diversity training, and an ever widening interpretation of 'hate speech'. All of these destructive tenets are directly taken from the ideas of Marx and can be summed up in his most well known quote, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs".

You see evidence of their true motivations in the Fabian Society's logo- a wolf in sheep's clothing. And, depicted in their original stained glass window display you'll find two of it's co- founders, Sidney Webb and Edward R. Pease "remoulding the world nearer to their hearts desire" with the alternating hammer blows of progress as we, the unwitting participants sitting prone upon the anvil, take our lumps. Today, the Fabian Society is one of fifteen socialist parties that make up the British Labour Party.(17) After some deliberation, it looks as though the two Marxist organizations formed a double pronged attack on Western values and traditions. While the Frankfurt School largely had designs on taking over academia, mass communication and Hollywood, the Fabian Society was mostly concerned with inverting the social and political arena.

Want to add a caption to this image? Click the Settings icon.

It seems fairly self evident that from the elimination of private property, the disappearance of the family, the subjugation of individual free will, and the usurping of God, to the very character names that Huxley chose, Brave New World is a remarkable piece of communist propaganda. The protagonist, Bernard Marx is named after Fabian socialist leader Bernard Shaw and Communist Party creator Karl Marx, while Lenina Crowne is an obvious ode to Vladimir Lenin and Sarojini Engels is in recognition Friedrich Engels, the co-author of the Communist Manifesto. And finally, by naming a character Adolf Rockefeller, Huxley seems to be implying a secret relationship between the early American industrialists and a young and charismatic Adolf Hitler.

Thanks to primary citations and historically documented fact we now know this relationship to not only have existed but it thrived. Hitler gave Rockefeller a synthetic rubber patent in exchange for Rockefeller's petroleum patents.(18) In fact, without the help of Rockefeller and other early industrialists like Ford, DuPont and General Motors, Hitler's machines may have never been able to invade Poland in the first place. And Henry Ford certainly doesn't get a free pass, Ford was portrayed in Brave New World as God. In the picture provided above we see him receiving the highest medal given to a non-citizen as a birthday present while Nazi officers, Karl Kapp and Fritz Heller visited his Dearborn Michigan manufacturing plant just prior to the outbreak of WWII(!)(19) Were the Nazi's there to check on the progress of their order? What exactly did Ford do to deserve such admiration from the Nazis? Both Heinrich Himmler and Adolf Hitler himself wrote publicly regarding their affinity for Henry Ford.(20)(21) Again, I'll leave the speculation to the reader but the fact remains that Henry Ford and Hitler were close and their admiration for each other is well documented.(22) A picture of Ford was even kept in Hitler's office. Not surprisingly, these facts implicating our beloved American philanthropists in Nazi conspiracy continues to elude the mainstream narrative for nearly one hundred years.

As briefly mentioned above, in Huxley's future society, God is replaced by Henry Ford. Instead of our very Christian oriented Gregorian calendar that is allegedly based upon the life and death of Jesus, the calendar

in *Brave New World* begins on the very date the first Model T rolled off the assembly line – October 1, 1908. The date is marked every year with the Ford's Day Celebration festivities. All religious crosses have had their tops taken off so as to form a 'T', and instead of everyone blessing the Lord, everyone now blesses the Model T and the great and infallible Henry Ford. When one realizes that it was in fact stipulated by the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations that, "colleges and universities abandon their sectarian affiliations and charter clauses relating to religion in order to secure endowments",⁽²³⁾ we see the systematic erasing of religion from society and our sacred centers of higher learning become the proprietors of Orwell's memory hole. Once again, armed with a century of hindsight, no one can deny this direct assault on God. We witness it everywhere.

The links between the early American industrial philanthropists and the infiltration of socialism ideology into American society is beyond voluminous. There is very little room to deny that it was in fact men like John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford who spearheaded this attack on Western ideals and traditions while making hordes of money off of the very free-market system they were aiming to destroy. They crossed the bridge to prosperity and wanted to blow it to pieces so no one else could follow. Make no mistake, these men are the pavers of Huxley's road. Yes, there were shadow elements behind these Captains of Industry, but it is precisely because of the immense international influence of Rockefeller, Ford, and Carnegie that socialism originally got a foothold in the United States. All evidence of this can be found in my previous articles, *Philanthropic Foundations and Why They Are A Problem*, and *How Foundations Created Academia*.

Whenever Huxley's *Brave New World* is discussed one name inevitably will enter the conversation – George Orwell. It seems as though one cannot be brought up without the other. But few know that Huxley actually taught Orwell, even sending Orwell a letter of congratulations following the release of 1984. Huxley and Orwell are seemingly forever entwined within the fabric of literary history, often compared for their differences, and debated for their accuracy. But, when one looks at contemporary society, there seems to be a melding of the two premises. Where Orwell predicted a world ruled by the jack boot, Huxley envisioned a society placated into docility by drugs. Where Orwell foretold of a totalitarian government forcing history down the 'memory hole', Huxley depicted a docile society to which history was deemed unimportant, even revolting. Where Orwell pictured a society in which the truth was eliminated from view forever, Huxley depicted a scenario in which the truth was buried by a deluge of irrelevant information a la Merton and Lazarsfeld's, *Narcotizing Dysfunction*. Where Orwell believed that society would be constrained within physical barriers, Huxley's society would be kept in-line by trivial distractions. Where Orwell predicted that intimate human contact was only attempted at the risk of death, Huxley believed that human contact especially of the sexual variety was encouraged as ethical, moral and a sign of social stability – "everyone belonged to everyone else". While Orwell's society participated in 'Two Minutes of Hate', Huxley's looked forward to 'Community Sings'. Orwell's society was entrenched in a never ending war while Huxley depicted a society without any war at all.

John the Savage is brought before Mustapha Mond, the Resident World Controller of Western Europe to answer for his unacceptable behaviour earlier at the soma dispensary. Mond tries to persuade John to acclimate to a society free of inconvenience but John refuses.

"But I like the inconvenience," John says.

"We don't," said the controller. "We prefer to do things comfortably."

"But I don't want comfort. I want God, I want poetry, I want real danger, I want freedom, I want goodness. I want sin."

"In fact," said Mustapha Mond, "you're claiming the right to be unhappy."

"All right, then," said the Savage defiantly, "I'm claiming the right to be unhappy."

"Not to mention the right to grow old and ugly and impotent; the right to have syphilis and cancer; the right to have too little to eat; the right to be lousy; the right to live in constant apprehension of what may happen tomorrow; the right to catch typhoid; the right to be tortured by unspeakable pains of every kind."

There was a long silence.

"I claim them all,"

Mond decides to send John to the outskirts of London where he can be free to live out his remaining years alone in an empty lighthouse overlooking the ocean. Now a sovereign citizen, he was free to catch his own food and to grow a garden. He was free to read whatever books he wished, free to feel the emotions of love, hate, fear and even misery. He was free to feel all of the emotions of a truly free human being. However, the public was so infatuated by John the Savage that a constant crowd surrounded the lighthouse and their relentless interest so intense that John eventually succumbed to the scrutiny and kills himself by hanging.

What we see is the admonishment from society that Marxist authors Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno promoted in *The Dialectic of Enlightenment* (24) and the moral of Huxley's story is clear, if you push back against the power of the State you will be banished, put into solitary confinement, labelled an 'eccentric loner', and 'convicted of inadequacy'.

Only a large-scale popular movement towards decentralization and self help can arrest the present tendency towards statism. At present there is no sign that such a movement will take place.

Brave New World, author's foreword.

As dismal as all of this sounds I assure you, there is a solution. Huxley himself even admits that the only thing that could potentially stand in the way of the totalitarian rule described in Brave New World is an awakening of the populace – a popular movement willing to fight against the fading importance of our western freedoms. A movement towards decentralization. Amazingly, this popular movement wasn't even on the horizon when Huxley wrote Brave New World but is now available for us in our lifetime. This popular movement is spreading across the world largely sparked by the decentralizing power of the internet and block chain technology. This is what we see being played out on the mainstream news nightly. A complicit liberal media – infiltrated by the Marxist doctrine of the Frankfurt School long ago – is fighting to remain relevant and it's only course of defense is to continue to lie. It has no other choice, for if they were to come out and tell the Truth it would be sure suicide. They are painted into a corner, the emperor has no clothes and a growing section of the North American population knows it.

While the mainstream is trying to discredit and ridicule this rising popular movement with all its might, it will inevitably be to no avail. Those 'professional' reporters and journalist who've invested their entire lives in an illusion, have no choice but to defend the corporations that employ them. They have mortgages to pay and children to feed but their reputation as a trustworthy source of information has disappeared. The giant media corporations are unequipped to pivot with the changing times simply because of their largesse and without government austerity the entire mass communication industry will crumble like a house of cards. People have grown tired of the one way conversation. They have had enough of being told what to think and what to say by a strange glowing box in the corner of their living room. Traditional media is being replaced by citizens who's only concern is for the Truth. These ordinary people don't have to answer to their advertisers or shareholders and the internet has given them the ability to find Truth where they were previously told wasn't any.

So, just as Nietzsche asked in 1882, "Is God dead?", the mainstream media now asks, "Is Truth Dead?" I'm here to show you – with primary sources, empirical evidence, and documented historical fact that the Truth is all around us at all times, we just need to see it and act. We just need to stop listening to those who would rather us not find it and turn off the television with one push of the button. If Father Time has taught us anything, it is that the Truth eventually sees the light of day and when we stand with the Truth, we are invincible and fearless.

You can follow the author on Twitter, Gab, Bitchute, Steemit, and Minds @TriviumMethod and on Facebook and YouTube at Duane Hayes.

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Leary interview <https://www.winterwatch.net/2018/11/aldous-huxleys-philosophy-and-schemes-involving-psychedelic-drugs/>

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from the latin; gubernate: to steer or control. mentis ablative singular is mens; the mind, intellect, reasoning, judgement.

Dave Emory quote <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oL7BaNob7y8>

<http://rockarch.org/collections/rf/refugee2.php>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frankfurt_School

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Havelock_Ellis

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Huxley

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabian_Society

18. https://www.gabyweber.com/dwnld/artikel/eichmann/ingles/secret_pact_standard_oil.pdf At the time, the relationship between Rockefeller and Hitler wasn't secret. Rockefeller was despised for his business practices both domestically and internationally. The two joined forces as early as 1927 when Rockefeller's Standard Oil and Hitler's I.G. Farben(then Hoechst AG and now vaccine company Sanofi) formed a partnership to compete against oil interests in the Baku region. See also,

<http://www.tuks.nl/docs/IG%20Farben%20memo%20detailing%20cooperation%20with%20Standard%20Oil.pdf>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_German_Eagle

Allen, Michael Thad (2002). The Business of Genocide: The SS, Slave Labor, and the Concentration Camps. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press. pp. 14, 290. ISBN 0-8078-2677-4. See also, Pfall-Traugher, Armin (1993). Der antisemitisch-antifreimaurerische Verschwörungsmythos in der Weimarer Republik und im NS-Staat. Vienna: Braumüller. p. 39.. See also: Eliten-Antisemitismus in Nazi-Kontinuität. In: Graswurzelrevolution. December 2003. Pfall-Traugher and Allen both cite Ackermann. Heinrich Himmler als Ideologe. p. 37.

Mein Kampf https://archive.org/stream/meinkampf035176mbp/meinkampf035176mbp_djvu.txt, pp. 929, 930

<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/henry-ford-grand-cross-1938/>

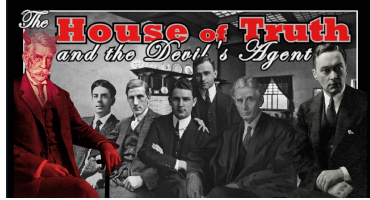
Foundations: Their Wealth and Power, Rene Wormser, pg. 13.

The ruler no longer says: 'Either you think as I do or you die.' He says: 'You are free not to think as I do; your life, your property – all that you shall keep. But from this day on you will be a stranger among us.' Anyone who does not conform is condemned to an economic impotence which is prolonged in the intellectual powerlessness of the eccentric loner. Disconnected from the mainstream, he is easily convicted of inadequacy. The Dialectic of Enlightenment, Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno pg. 105

as, believing that she had died, returned to London alone.

House of Truth & The Devils Agent

by d h | Feb 20, 2022 | Historical Events, New World Order | 0 comments



Political salon: a cultural hub, for the upper middle class and aristocracy usually at the home of the host; a center for intellectual exploration.

Discreetly nestled within the historic Dupont Circle neighborhood of Washington D.C., seemingly lost forever within the late 19th century Queen Anne row house revival, and now rendered nearly indistinguishable to the 21st century passerby ... stands the answer to an enigma. Reluctant to tell her secrets willingly, she has stood here waiting for her historian, for over one hundred years, and while fame flashed for less than a minute, her historical significance continues to appreciate by the second. Standing today as a proud Statesman, long ago dismissed of her diplomatic duties into the back pages of history she has disappeared, to little fanfare. Her existence almost entirely unbeknownst to the general public and if pressed for comment will, like any credible intelligence asset, deny its own existence. And herein lies the mystery.

How, from out of this otherwise unremarkable middle-class suburban Washington home, does such extraordinary history remain suppressed? From this one house, it is not hyperbole to say, came the very society and culture we are living in today. Not only does American Progressivism originate from the House of Truth's living room, but so too the field of Scientific Management and everything we know of modern American journalism – three major pillars of American life. It renders one incredulous at first and speechless at last to see how influential this political salon has been on much of what we think, how we think, and especially how we see ourselves within the larger world.



Self-evident history shows that much of this reformation of society was accomplished through the Progressive Movement and its radical experimentation of Constitutional law at the beginning of the twentieth century by deliberately using social inequality as their thesis, government sponsored social reform as their reaction as we today bear both the weight of witness and the burden of proof for their short-sighted, self-serving solutions. What we witness today is a society in many ways sadly removed from its source and wholly subservient not to free and open discussion or variety of opinion, but by what Eisenhower warned of more than forty years too late – a scientific, technological elite.

Today the original redbrick front façade fails to live up to the heady reputation that precedes it. Located at 1727 19th Street, the House, like the story it has long denied us, has been completely whitewashed, covered over, almost as if intentional. Nevertheless, there she still stands, defiant, daring us to ask questions the answers of which she dares not speak. Herein an attempt will be made to tell the incredible, virtually untold story of how, for nearly a decade, all roads in Washington led to this mysterious place just one mile northwest of the White House, and for nearly a decade, everyone who was anyone gravitated there. It is during this epoch that worlds collided, and for that brief moment this non-descript house in NW Washington was more than just a home, it was more than a casual flophouse for *Phi Beta Kappa* Harvard Law grads – it was a Progressive Political Salon, and for one resonating moment in history, it was known as the House of Truth.

"Almost everybody who was interesting in Washington ... sooner or later passed through that house." – Felix Frankfurter

From Humble Beginnings Comes Imperious Ends

"Ideas first tested at the dinner table often blossomed into articles for the magazine, and many of the residents and visitors, including Frankfurter, became regular contributors." (1)

The House of Truth was owned by **Robert Grosvenor Valentine**, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1896 Harvard Law. It is Valentine who invited Felix Frankfurter, Harvard Law, Class of 1906, and Winfred Denison, a friend and former Harvard classmate of Valentine's to stay at the house beginning in 1911. In the years prior, Valentine was a member of the Taft administration and had resigned his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs just after everyone started arriving. All three of these men knew each other from their time under another Harvard Law grad, Henry L. Stimson at the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York, placed there on the recommendation of his former law partner, Taft's Secretary of State, and *Phi Beta Kappa*, Elihu Root.(2)(3)

Valentine is most known for being one of, along with Frederick Winslow Taylor, the pioneers of 'scientific management' – a term describing the economic efficiency of labor within industrial relations – the term coined by another central figure of the House, mentor to Frankfurter, the activist attorney, Louis Brandeis – pronounced Brandise.

Valentine was the subject of a June 17, 1915 *Harper's Weekly* article entitled, *The Human Audit*, in which Child referred to Valentine and his goal, "the undeveloped side of American industry ... the scientific knowledge of human beings", further adding, "And yet until three years ago, when Robert G. Valentine, formerly Indian Commissioner of the United States, became the pioneer, the profession of labor auditing was unknown." (4)

American Magazine, in June of 1916, named Valentine the country's "First Expert in Industrial Relations" and the "only man in America who is a whole profession all by himself." (5)



Robert Grosvenor Valentine

Over the next four years Valentine, with help of Brandeis, Taylor, and Frankfurter, would turn his theories on industrial relations into a discipline, and that discipline eventually would become an American institution. And with American entry into the war looming Valentine and his cohorts knew the integral role in winning the war industrial relations would play. Valentine writing to Loring C. Christie, "You'll think for a minute – but not longer – that I've gone crazy over my idea of what there is to be done in industrial relations ... when I say that it is building right relationships in industry out of which is to come a vigorous affirmative, manly, and womanly peace of the world." (6) Following the sinking of the *Lusitania* in May of 1915 and war seemingly imminent, Valentine wrote in the *New Republic* to the importance of American industry implementing his theories of scientific management. He saw at least preparation for war as an opportunity.

"Valentine had succeeded in creating a new business of industrial counseling and in establishing himself as one of the nations foremost labor relations experts". (7)

Valentine, Brandeis and Frankfurter would all communicate often with Taylor who had published his, *The Principles of Scientific Management* coincidentally in the same year they all moved into the House. It was in fact Brandeis who coined the term 'scientific management' and it was Brandeis who introduced Taylor's ideas to the world, promoting Taylor's ideas during his highly publicized investigations into the efficiency of Trusts. Today, Frederick Winslow Taylor remains the preeminent figure in the industry, scientific management now more widely known simply as *Taylorism*. In 2001, the Fellows of the Academy of Management voted *The Principles of Scientific Management* the most influential management book of the twentieth century. And Brandeis, Frankfurter, and Valentine were instrumental in its application into society. (8)(9)(10) To which Taylor gratefully thanked Brandeis in a letter afterwards,

"I have rarely seen a new movement started with such great momentum as you have given this one." (11)(12)

In June of 1903, Taylor published a work entitled, *Shop Management* and at least one historian called it "one of the key documents shaping modern industrialization". *Shop Management* would propel Taylor to the head of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1906.(13)

Besides Valentine, Frankfurter, and Denison two other prominent progressive leaders called the House home, Walter Lippmann and Herbert Croly. While Supreme Court Justices Louis Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. were both frequent and often honored house guests. Interesting to know then that these men all just so happen to be major "father figures" of the central tenets of Progressivism – more specifically known as the Efficiency Movement. Herbert Croly wrote what many consider to be the Progressive Manifesto, *The Promise of American Life*, in 1909, Frankfurter calling it, "the most powerful single contribution to progressive thinking" while Lippmann championed Croly as the "first important [American] political philosopher". Theodore Roosevelt publicly identified Croly's book as being the impetus for his 1912 progressive campaign platform, *New Nationalism* – a strong patriotic State built on an efficient labor force and military preparedness. (14) Croly continued to write in support of strong central government, labour unions, and the nationalization of corporations in his 1914 book, *Progressive Democracy*. Herbert Croly the spiritual force behind the soon to be created progressive special interest rag, the *New Republic*.

The Principles of Scientific Management

BY
FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR, M.E., Sc.D.
PAST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS



HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON
1919

While Brandeis and Frankfurter spearheaded the anti-trust investigations into big business, they were also setting the foundations for Industrial Relations, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Trade Commission, and the nationally adopted and Brandeis invented, Savings Bank Life Insurance Program. Brandeis especially, was a key, personal advisor to president Woodrow Wilson during this time, was instrumental in the coordination and drafting process of much of the government overhaul and considered widely as an unofficial member of the Wilson administration.

The Young Radical

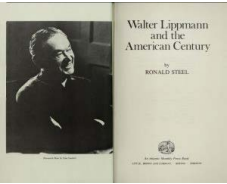
At 22, Walter Lippmann was the House's youngest resident, arriving less than two years removed from graduating BA, *Phi Beta Kappa*, Harvard Law in 1909. (15) Lippmann's early life, including his early years at the House, were defined by his socialist friendships and his associations with radical groups like the New York Socialist Party, the Greenwich Village social clubs, and his first employer, the socialist rag *Boston Common*. In 1914, while living together at the House, Lippmann and Frankfurter partnered with Herbert Croly and another progressive leading figure, and frequent House guest, Walter Weyl. Together they founded the voice of American progressivism, *The New Republic*. The project was supported financially from its onset by Dorothy Payne Whitney and the House of Morgan, through Whitney's husband Willard Straight. (16)

"We shall be socialistic in direction but not in method, in phrase, or allegiance. If there is any word to cover our ideal, I suppose it is humanist." Walter Lippmann (17)

Croly described the proposed publication as "radically progressive". (18)

Although a central mainstream argument surrounding Lippmann's professional legacy is whether a journalist as close to his sources as Lippmann could abstain from the seduction of privilege himself. Often-debated mainstream historians ask – was Walter Lippmann an insider or an outsider? History proves this argument to be irrelevant distraction in that Lippmann succumbed to his temptations at birth. Born to an affluent Jewish family, Walter was quickly immersed in New York's German-Jewish upper high-society, attending Sachs School for Boys, founded by Julius Sachs, of Goldman Sachs banking fame. Lippmann grew up an only child in what bio author Ronald Steel called "a gilded Jewish ghetto", Steel adding:

"Virtually everyone he [Lippmann] knew was wealthy, Jewish and of German background ... [Lippmann and his friends] thought of themselves as part of a cultural and social elite."(19)



Throughout his career, Lippmann rarely mentioned that he was a Jew, yet overtly continued his elitist ways throughout his career and was a member of several gentlemen's clubs in New York including the Metropolitan Club. (20) As were many of the men involved in this story, members of the same secret societies: the Century Club, the Lotus Club, the Cosmos Club, or the Pilgrims Society. And Lippmann frequented more than one. It is not an understatement to suggest Lippmann was a central force in the shaping of what American journalism would be for the remainder of the 20th century. It merely being documented historical fact Lippmann is regarded generally as one of the most important journalists of the 20th century, many even considering Lippmann the very "father of modern American journalism" and his most famous work, *Public Opinion*, regarded as "the founding book on modern journalism", as well as "the founding book in American media studies". (21)(22)(23)(24)

Lippmann would play a key role in the initial development of The Inquiry, first setting up headquarters at the New York Public Library with fellow Harvard alum, *summa cum laude*, Master of Arts, and future US president Archibald Cary Coolidge; and professor of History at Columbia University, BA, PhD, managing editor of the infamous 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, President Emeritus Carnegie Endowment, and one hell of a model Canadian, James Thomson Shotwell; and Colonel House's Jewish brother-in-law, BS, BA, MA, Harvard, Century Club member, Director of The Inquiry, and president of City College of New York, Sidney Mezes. CCNY especially noted during these years for its proclivity to accept Jews on campus when other Universities, like Harvard, were applying strict quotas. Lippmann and these men would go on to play leading roles in Paris peace talks in 1919.

"For Frankfurter and his friends, the House was a place to gather information, to influence policy, and to try out new ideas." (25)

The Kochleffel / The Cooking Spoon

Felix Frankfurter entered The House at the age of 29, having already established himself within the U.S. Attorney's office during Taft's presidency (William Howard Taft himself a Century Club member, *Phi Beta Kappa* and the very son of Alphonse, the founder of *Skull and Bones*. Frankfurter serving as assistant at the USAO to another *Phi Beta Kappa*, Century member and *Bonesman*, Secretary of War, Henry Stimson). Chief prosecutor for the Federal government, Stimson, with the help of Frankfurter, prosecuted several high-profile cases protecting the government from the American Sugar Refining Company's attempt to defraud the government of sugar import fees. Frankfurter would continue to defend the State through the years 1909 and 1910. Frankfurter saw himself as a *kochleffel*, a Yiddish term meaning 'cooking spoon', used to describe someone who stirs up trouble, a meddler or busy body. It was one of his favourite words. Frankfurter then it would seem perfect counsel for an overzealous State.

Frankfurter had certainly come a long way himself. Born in Vienna, arriving on Ellis Island as a twelve year old Jewish émigré young Felix apparently hit the ground running, his family first settling in the Lower East Side in 1896, but by 1902, only six short years later, Frankfurter already had gained his BA, *magna cum laude* and tapped *Phi Beta Kappa* at City College of New York. And, by 1906, ten years after first stepping foot on American soil, Frankfurter graduated top of his class, *magna cum laude*, Harvard Law, and was working in the US Attorney's office. And, by 1910, Frankfurter was a close, personal campaign aide to his old boss Henry Stimson during Stimson's New York gubernatorial bid to which Stimson gratefully proclaimed his appreciation for his assistants but above all, Frankfurter, at the Grand Music Hall on the Lower East Side while performing a campaign speech:

"If there was one of my assistants in the District Attorney's office to whom I owe personal gratitude ... Felix Frankfurter is that man." Henry Stimson



In 1914 Frankfurter would temporarily depart the House for a full professorship at Harvard Law School where he would also edit the *Harvard Law Review*. Frankfurter funded during these years at Harvard Law by a contingent of Internationals dominated by Jewish financiers, starting with his very close friend and mentor Louis Brandeis, the activist judge who donated \$1000 a year for five years and through Julian Mack and Eugene Meyers brother, Walter, secured \$1000 pledges from Sears Roebuck owner and philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald and legendary bankers Felix and Paul Warburg along with \$500 pledges each from Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. and *Phi Beta Kappa*, New York District Attorney, and close personal friend of the House, Learned Hand – amounting to a total of nearly a quarter of a million dollars today.(26)(27)(28)(29)(30) These connections would later serve Frankfurter very well, only on a far larger international stage, while at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, where he was a integral member of the Zionist Delegation.

The Sage Advisor

Born, Louis David Brandeis, Louis was raised in Louisville Kentucky, to a middle-class Jewish family. According to Frankfurter, Brandeis was “the sage advisor of all”.(31) When the House opened in 1911, Brandeis had just entered the public consciousness as counsel in the Ballinger – Pinchot Affair, a case of national public interest and despite the loss in the court of law, Brandeis had won over the court of public opinion, the Court now fertile ground for the precedent changing reform to follow. By 1911, Brandeis had entered the Zionist sphere, having been introduced to the political ideology by Jacob deHaas. (32) By 1914, he was the undisputed leader of the American Zionist Organization. Brandeis taking over leadership one day after Frankfurter left for his professorship at Harvard. With both Frankfurter and Brandeis now in Boston, it allowed more intimate and frequent communications between the two. And after the Ballinger – Pinchot case, Brandeis was well on his way to cementing his public reputation as ‘the People’s Attorney’. In 1916, Brandeis was nominated, seemingly out of nowhere, as the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice by his friend, fellow *Phi Beta Kappa* and Cosmos Club member, Woodrow Wilson.

Brandeis changed his middle name from David to Dembitz in honour of his Frankist, radical uncle Naphtali Dembitz. His uncle in fact largely the inspiration for Brandeis choosing law as a profession. Frankism a somewhat degenerate form of Sabbatean Judaism in which they heavily endorse immorality of all types, a rejection of the Torah, and the insignificance of all law. The Sabbatean ideology considered by Jewish historian, Gershom Shalom as the natural ancestor to Zionism. A strange belief system indeed for a member of the US Supreme Court and at least part of the reason Brandeis was considered a reformist judge even by his friends and a radical activist attorney by many. The International Zionist Brandeis admirer of Sabbateanism was speech writer, close confidante, and political aide of Woodrow Wilson.

“I need Brandeis everywhere.” Woodrow Wilson

While arguing the 1908 US Supreme Court case *Muller v. Oregon*, Brandeis the reformer created the ‘Brandeis Brief’, marking a new method of defense emphasizing social scientific evidence. Frankfurter, writing in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1916 called the *Muller v. Oregon* ruling “epoch making”. The purpose was to have the Court rely more on scientific information and the social sciences than on legal citations, principles or opinion from experience. And he looked at the Constitution and the Supreme Court as the biggest obstacles to his ends.

The *Muller v Oregon* was a landmark decision and set precedent. Many progressives applauded the outcome for this very reason yet, as over one hundred years has passed since, we see a very different reality from the ideal then presented. We see Brandeis’ stereotyping of women actually amplify the social inequality he at least publicly, intended to ameliorate. His introduction of subjectivity into jurisprudence through the Brandeis Brief has proven over time to be one of the more damaging documents ever presented in the history of American law. The Encyclopedia Britannica going so far in its description of *Muller v Oregon* to say, “**although it appeared to promote the health and welfare of female workers, in fact led to additional protective legislation that was detrimental to equality in the workplace for years to come**”, even calling the brief a “document outlining quasiscientific data on the negative effects of long working hours on both woman and men.”

Frankfurter could not have been more pleased, “*the Muller case is ‘epoch making,’ not because of its decision, but because of the authoritative recognition by the Supreme Court that the way in which Mr. Brandeis presented the case – the support of legislation by an array of facts which established the reasonableness of the legislative action ...*” *Felix Frankfurter* (33)

Brandeis wrote to Frankfurter regarding the decision on February 27, 1911:

“The Commission did, I think, quite as much as they could, and rather more than I thought they would with the efficiency argument. They accepted the fundamental principles that improvements in economy and management were possible, and that they must be made before the need would be recognized. Scientific management will follow that inevitably.”

In many ways, Brandeis surveyed the path and Frankfurter paved it. Brandeis serving as a mentor, Frankfurter followed in the footsteps of Brandeis. And they had a lot in common. Both men were Jewish. Both were nonpracticing Jews until later in life becoming radical attorneys. Both were *magna cum laude* graduates of the prestigious Ivy League institution, Harvard Law School, both were tapped *Phi Beta Kappa Society*, both wrote for the *Harvard Law Review*, and both of their appointments to the highest Court were highly contentious. Both were considered pioneers of progressive liberal policies and both men were staunch political proponents of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine. And in Paris 1919 they would be primarily responsible for the creation of Israel.

It is around this cause their intimacy would deepen even further as the Jewish Question became a major concerted directive and a considerable amount of both of their lives in the latter days of the House were dedicated to a new home in Palestine. By now their relationship had far-reaching roots, Brandeis considering Frankfurter ‘half brother, half-son’. (34) For twenty years Brandeis had Frankfurter on retainer, extra curricular activities of an activist judge hidden behind the blind of his personal emissary.(35) And in another act of serendipity, Frankfurter would be nominated to the Court one year after Brandeis retired from it.

The Devil’s Agent, Mephistopheles

“The House of Truth is happier every time Mephistopheles crosses its threshold”

Winfred Denison to Oliver Wendell Holmes, March 3, 1913

Both Frankfurter and Brandeis worked their shared friendship with Oliver Wendell Holmes to help facilitate the necessary legislative changes that would help ensure success of their Efficiency Movement. The two sectarian Jews turned international Zionists had identified Holmes as the one judge on the Supreme Court with whom they felt was sympathetic to their cause. Brandeis, Frankfurter and Holmes approached Constitutional law similarly, with an open mind. For Holmes, if experimentation was necessary in an ever-evolving, evermore complex world then he will help pave the road while, to Brandeis, Frankfurter and the rest of the House, the Supreme Court was the biggest obstacle to their dream of a government run by experts and their dream of industrial democracy. And, Oliver Wendell Holmes would be their most important facilitating agent, Holmes was their Mephistopheles as they all stood at the crossroads of history.

They saw Holmes “as *their only hope on an otherwise reactionary Court.*” (36) Frankfurter especially heaped praise on Holmes commissioning a bust of Holmes in his court

robes and through the pages of the *Harvard Law Review* and the *New Republic*, Frankfurter applauded Holmes every chance we could, as an American treasure and put forth to America the aging Justice as an icon, a representative symbol of American tradition worthy of wide veneration. *"What drew Frankfurter and Denison to Holmes was his personality and open-mindedness. Holmes did not subscribe to their ideas, but he was willing to listen to them. They admired his intellectual curiosity, conversational skills, and sense of fun. Mephistopheles, as Holmes often referred to himself, admired their ambition, intelligence, and optimism about the future."* (37)(38)(39)(40)

"[Holmes] was neither Liberal or Conservative but simply believed that the government should be allowed to experiment with socioeconomic legislation. Holmes's philosophy, therefore, led to outcomes that pleased his friends – especially in cases involving organized labor." (41)

An excerpt borrowed from, *The House of Truth: Home of the Young Frankfurter and Lippmann:*

"Holmes's affection for his youthful friends also shows in a letter written to diplomat Lewis Einstein shortly after Holmes' seventy-fifth birthday. While the Justice received many accolades on that day, he was especially thrilled by the party arranged for him by his wife. Mrs. Holmes invited a group of young people for dinner and punch, and they stayed late into the evening. Holmes related: "We giggled and made giggle, as Cowper says, until after midnight, and I was really touched and pleased. . . I like the young, and these, at least, seem to be fond of me. We encourage each other." In turn, Holmes earned the awed respect of the young progressives by his ruthless willingness to re-examine tradition and long-held assumptions about American law and society." (42)

"Holmes loved flattery, and Frankfurter and Denison were expert flatterers" (43)

Frankfurter, who didn't miss an opportunity to praise or flatter Holmes often surprised the Justice with extravagant gifts on several of his birthdays that played to Holmes' more ego based sensibilities while Brandeis would dine often at the Justice's home. Together, Brandeis and Frankfurter flanked Holmes and controlled him. Lippmann, Croly, Harold Laski and other good friends of the House would also write articles commemorating Holmes and Holmes reciprocated the affection heaped on him by the young group of intellectuals, as evidenced in a letter Holmes wrote to Frankfurter on March 8, 1912 following a rousing evening in Holmes' honour:

"It will be many years before you have the occasion to know the happiness and encouragement that comes to an old man from the sympathy of the young." (44)(45)

"At the Harvard Law School and in the pages of the New Republic and the Harvard Law Review, Frankfurter made it his mission for the rest of the country to recognize the greatness of ... Justice Holmes" (46)

"Frankfurter and his friends were not simply praising Holmes for Holmes's sake. They were trying to remove the Court as an obstacle to socioeconomic legislation. They were laying one of the foundations of American Liberalism, a belief in government's role in regulating the nation's economic life, in managing labor-management relations, and in recognizing the rights of unions ... The Court was the only thing standing in the way of industrial democracy." (47)

Note that, 'Liberal' in the context of the late 19th and early 20th century, stressed the importance of increased individual liberty and minimal government interference. The House definition, now shockingly the norm in the 21st century, is a complete 180 degree reversal of the original, with an emphasis on increased government oversight and a top-down, centralized control of society. The common good over individual good. A Government built to protect its people. Similarly reversed through this reformation of American values has been the definition of the US Constitution. Previously thought to be a document written to *protect* the negative rights of the people against State overreach, the men of the House targeted the central document of American liberty as public enemy number one. The American Constitution, the greatest enabler of individual liberty had now become its greatest obstacle.

"I have little doubt that the country loves it ... and if my fellow citizens want to go to Hell I will help them ... it's my job" Oliver Wendell Holmes (48)(49)

A House of Truth Homecoming

The Progressive Movement was the key Brandeis and Frankfurter needed to open the door to Constitutional experimentation through appealing to Americas liberal sentimentalities. The deliberate coercion of traditional Western institutions through the social sciences. A profound change in America took place during this time, the beginnings of which coincide with the rise and fall of the House of Truth, signifying a national social reordering of society so comprehensive as to require a splitting of history into a before and after. The Progressive Movement perhaps the largest reformation of Western values ever seen before or since. The drifting definitions of our institutions, the deliberate degradation of our values, and the near total disappearance of our traditions, go beyond the measure of this text. *Taylorism* played a huge part in the Progressive Movement, later serving as the inspiration for the *Technocracy* movement. This next technocratic step of the totalitarian tiptoe was first promoted and instituted, maybe not to the surprise of some, during the Roosevelt administration twenty years later.

The friendships, networks and circle of influences forged in the early years of the House would later expand out into a larger international sphere. The Peace Conference in 1919 was littered with this handful of former residents and honoured guests of the House. The same progressive movement that was such a catalyst for social change in the United States, Canada and Britain, was now going global. And, former House of Truth roommates were all well positioned in Paris, all having the ear of the most influential figures of the Conference. Frankfurter and Lippmann arriving months early working with Colonel House to help facilitate a deeper Anglo-American bond between Britain and the United States prior to the Conference. In many ways, the 1919 Paris Peace Conference was a House of Truth homecoming.

Lippmann, Frankfurter, and Brandeis were all intimately involved in the drafting of Wilson's *Fourteen Points Speech*, the *Balfour Declaration* and the very creation of Israel. Lord Eustace Percy, an original House resident, serving as an assistant to British Foreign Secretary Robert Cecil participated intimately in the creation of the *League of Nations Covenant* in Paris. Percy worked directly with Lord Balfour and Philip Kerr (another British resident of the House), as secretary of the Rhodes Trust, overseeing the administering of the Rhodes scholarship program. In Paris, Percy who helped push forward the very Anglo-American ideology that prevailed in Paris was private secretary to British Prime Minister – one of the 'Big Four' – David Lloyd George. Loring C. Christie, the Canadian resident of the House, was in Paris standing right next to Canadian Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden the entire time and can be seen in Orpen's, *The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors* painting. Fitting name indeed. Lippmann working for Wilson, Frankfurter for the Zionist delegation, were all at Paris 1919. And Frankfurter, the natural extrovert, was right at home with friends he considered family and according to his personal secretary Ella Winter, fittingly, "had a foothold, or at least a toe-hold, it seemed, in every delegation." (50) The consummate *kochleffel*.

Evaluating the decisions made then, with the assistance of over one hundred years of hindsight now, we see what results in the absence of Eisenhower's "alert and knowledgeable citizenry", we see what happens when public accountability is absent, we see a clearly dependent society unable to properly mesh "the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals". (51) A repugnant statement from the very beginning, we are now the possessors of a military preparedness not yet seen in the recorded history of Man. A man-made machine monolith able to kill from good safe distances long ago perfected and a society now generations removed from itself through an over-reliance on material ease, comfort, and endless distraction.

From Taylorism comes the principles of division of labour and the assembly line made so famous by Henry Ford and others like him. It cannot be overstated here the stepping from one's own arable land onto the factory floor being an important violation of the individual. From the Efficiency Movement first promoted by Taylor, Valentine, Brandeis and Frankfurter, comes society wide radical reform. From the Preparedness Movement, which was largely created and directed by favourite friends of the House, all Century Club members Theodore Roosevelt, Henry L. Stimson, and Elihu Root. We see what is possible when government is left to its own imagination, for over a century, free from the restraints of public purview. It is anything but free and open and having flipped the definition of liberalism on its head, the resultant society we see today is representative of nothing classic liberal. What we see is the culmination of blindly trusting the scientific expert combined with excessive Progressive social reform –

a nearly perfected, and soon to be fully aware, Welfare State.

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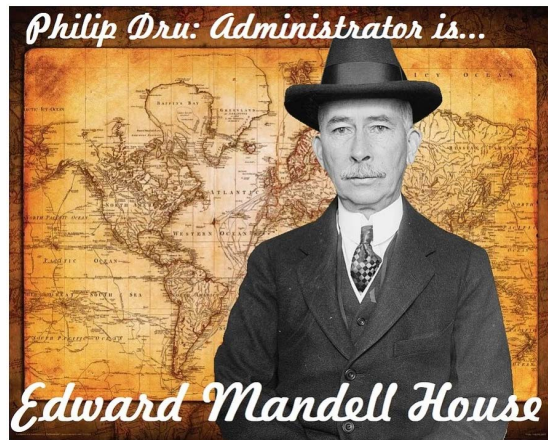
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41. Brad Snyder The House of Truth
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From Hidden Hand to Iron Fist

by d h | Feb 21, 2022 | Historical Events, New World Order | 0 comments



Keep yourself as much in the background as possible...and let everybody do the talking excepting yourself. Nothing ever kills a man's influence so quickly as to be too much in evidence." Colonel House(1)

In a previous article, *How Secret Societies Rule the World*, I briefly identify Colonel Edward Mandell House as a chief adviser inside the Wilson administration; however, in consideration of staying on point, further elaboration of this important historical figure was simply deemed impossible at the time. Furthermore, even when afforded the far more liberating expanse of an entire article it is difficult to put the man's full influence into proper context. In consideration of this, an impressive amount of literature has been presented in the footnotes to satisfy those wishing for an even deeper understanding of House beyond what is offered here.



Edward Mandell House's mansion, Austin Texas.

On July 26, 1858, Colonel Edward Mandell House was born in Houston Texas, the youngest of eight children (seven of which were boys) to an affluent anglophile merchant family. His father, Thomas William House, founded some of the first transportation and utility companies in Houston – even serving as it's mayor in 1862. As a young boy Edward found enjoyment in pitting classmates against each other and learned to shoot and ride at a very young age. Due to a physical ailment, House was prohibited from pursuing a military career but would attend Cornell University and was a member of the *Alpha Delta Phi* fraternity (closely associated with Yale's *Skull and Bones* and *Scroll and Key* fraternities). Growing up in a political household exposed Edward to social circles that most children his age weren't afforded and these relationships would leave an enduring impression upon the young Texan. It wasn't long after leaving Cornell that he too would enter the political realm but, unlike his father, he shunned the attention bestowed upon a public figure, he refused interviews and seldom accepted official appointments, preferring instead to remain in the shadows – fulfilling the far more discreet role of 'silent partner'.

House proved to have considerable political acumen and quickly developed an influential circle of friends while working in Texas state politics he referred to as "*Our Crowd*"(2) and, "*as their leader, would focus on the acquisition of power, emphasizing personal loyalty, patronage, the deception of others, and the manipulation of the political system.*"(3) House would use these strategies to lead the successful campaigns of four Democratic Governors of Texas: James S. Hogg (1892), Charles A. Culberson (1894), Joseph D. Sayers (1898), and S. W. T. Lanham (1902). It is during these early formative years in Texas that House would adopt 'Colonel' as his

unofficial moniker and, operating unfettered within the powerful social setting of 'Our Crowd' would quickly gain notoriety as a "kingmaker".

Early in 1896, as the progressive movement swept America, we see evidence of House thoroughly embracing the ideal of social equality as a driver for reconstruction. Sometime after the turn of the century, House walks away from state politics, choosing instead to focus on more pressing national reform issues. House, recognizing negligence on the part of the Republican Party to resolve the unchecked power of the financial interests on Wall Street, seized on an opportunity for the Democratic Party to resurrect itself from the ashes of previous presidential campaign failures in 1900 and 1904 – but he was an adviser without a candidate. House identified three qualities that his nominee would need to possess in order to complete a successful run to Washington. Firstly, his candidate had to be presentable and articulate enough to inspire the imagination of the American public. Secondly, he had to have strong enough character to withstand public opposition to some of House's more progressive social reform measures. Thirdly, and most importantly, the correct candidate must be sufficiently muted enough in his personal ideals so as to remain 'advisable'.

House began the interview process with a mayor from Texas named Gaynor but found he lacked political acuity. He also approached Charles A. Culberson, the same man he helped win the Texas Governorship in 1894, but abandoned hopes due to Culberson's failing health and his penchant for alcohol. After contemplating several other candidates, House would eventually find his man in an ambitious young progressive Governor from New Jersey named Woodrow Wilson. House writing of Wilson, "*I now turned to Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, as being the only man in the East who in every way measured up to the office for which he was a candidate.*"(4) House studied Wilson intensely prior to meeting him, reading all of his speeches and studying his background. They also corresponded by letter but the two never actually met until the late afternoon of September 24, 1911 – just over a year before Wilson would be elected president – when Wilson was summoned to a small room at the Hotel Gotham in New York City. The two spoke for only an hour, but House would later write of the meeting, "they were immediately intimate". House also later relates his affection for Wilson in a letter to Senator Culberson, "*The more I see of Governor Wilson the better I like him...I think he is going to be a man one can advise with some degree of satisfaction.*"

Wilson was the son of a preacher man. His father founded The Southern Presbyterian Church in the United States and had instilled within his son deep religious values while also providing him with a substantial education. By 1879, Wilson had graduated from Princeton *Phi Kappa Psi* and was studying law at the University of Virginia. In 1883 he began economics study at Johns Hopkins under one of the founders of the Progressive movement, economist Richard T. Ely. Following his time at Johns Hopkins, Wilson would spend several years lecturing at Cornell University(1886-1887), Bryn Mawr College(1885-1888), and Wesleyan where he was elected *Phi Beta Kappa*. In 1902, Wilson was elected president of Princeton but would vacate the position in 1910 due to a clash with university administrators over the placement of a graduate school. Publicly, Wilson announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial seat of New Jersey, and in doing so, put himself on a direct historical collision course with Colonel House. These early experiences with Presbyterianism, constitutional law, economics, progressivism, and the fraternal order would be profoundly influential in shaping both Wilson's character and his future policies as president.

From their historic first meeting in New York, House and Wilson would forge an incredible professional and personal relationship. Wilson would eventually defer to House on matters of both public and private concern. The two would grow inseparable, especially following the death of Wilson's first wife. House became Wilson's chief adviser and we see the immense trust and influence Wilson had in the Texas 'kingmaker' in a letter Wilson wrote to House in 1915, over a year after his election victory:

"*You are the only person in the world with whom I can discuss everything...There are some I can tell one thing and others another, but you are the only one to whom I can make an entire clearance of the mind.*"(6)

Entering the second decade of the 20th century, America was in turmoil. Wilson turned his attention to the national leadership campaign just as contentious societal changes were underway. Industrialization and urbanization had violently uprooted traditional American values and we see free market *laissez-faire* being overtaken by a never-before-seen bastard child of capitalism known as monopoly capitalism – and from out of the melee emerged giant corporate interests, or *Trusts*. A progressive wave of reform had flooded every aspect of American life and the people responded violently. Farm Wars, Labour Wars, Indian Wars and School Wars each took a toll across the nation. Traditional ways of farming, education, labour and medicine were being completely overturned by the wealthy ways of industrialists and the public was accusing industry, financiers, and politicians of colluding in an unprecedented display of corruption. The importance of the time cannot be overstated. According to professor of history at Georgetown, Carroll Quigley, Western Civilization was in fact entering its third Age of Conflict. The fate of the Western world rested in its ability to overcome great advancements in technology, most broadly, the Industrial Revolution – America was prone to a hijack. And so it was into this tumultuous socio-political milieu that Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House would take their first historic steps together, on their march to Washington.

While 1912 would end in spectacular fashion for House, the election year did not start out well. He was forced to retreat to his Texas home due to an illness in early January but while convalescing, puts to paper what a reformed society might look like under a Wilson led government. Within a month, House had a roughly handwritten manuscript written in the form of a fictional political love story. By late February the longhand draft was typed up and following many revisions and consultations with friends, advisers and publishers, House would have the finished product in his hand by October. Entitled, *Philip Dru: Administrator A Story of Tomorrow 1920-1935*, it was published anonymously, sparking considerable controversy in political and public circles at the time, many speculating as to who the true identity of the author was. House himself added to the intrigue by marketing the mystery author as "*a man distinguished in political councils*" and that the book was filled with "*facts known only to the inner circle of statecraft and finance*". House's closest friends and confidantes applauded it while critics lathered it with disdain.

At the same time House was trying to get his book published, the presidential campaign was heating up. By summertime, the atmosphere around the country was filled with the progressive promise of change. **Theodore Roosevelt**, a **Freemason**(7) and **Phi Beta Kappa**(8), abandoned an African hunting expedition to campaign for the Republican nomination. After losing the preliminary to fellow **Freemason**(9) and **Phi Beta Kappa**(10), **William Howard Taft**, formed a new progressive Republican party called the Bull Moose Party. The charismatic, 'trust busting' Roosevelt promised to ameliorate corporate avarice, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics by limiting campaign contributions; imposing a registration for lobbyists; and instituting a federal securities commission. William Howard Taft, a member of *Skull and Bones*(11), was the incumbent nominee for the Conservative Republican Party but was less sympathetic to the needs of the people. Taft sided with large corporations during anti-trust cases, even reversing key legislature invoked by Roosevelt in his previous presidency. Woodrow Wilson, also represented the progressives but on the Democratic ticket, and also promised to implement measures to counteract out-of-control corporations but supported decreased tariffs on foreign goods.

Roosevelt's progressive campaign expressed a **New Nationalism**, proposing a national health service, social insurance for the elderly, elimination of women suffrage, an eight hour work day, farm relief, workers compensation and support of labour unions. Where Roosevelt's platform was largely paternalistic, calling for radically increased government oversight to help curb corporate corruption, the tenets of Wilson's *New Freedom* campaign were less drastic and based in the philosophy of individualism. Wilson chose instead to limit the power of the federal government, proposing less radical strategies to control corporate over reach. **Wilson was "skeptical of great business enterprises and emphasized the restoration of competition and the continual renewal of American society from below."**(12) In the end, the campaign of 1912 would prove to be one of the most contentious in history. Wilson, under the advisement of House, would use the Republican split to his advantage in carrying an incredible forty states. However, once elected Wilson would abandon his campaign planks, implementing policy largely reminiscent of both Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party platforms and, more strangely still, the 'New Constitution' hypothesized within the pages of House's newly published 'fictional' novel.

History shows that following the election victory on November 5, 1912, and prior to his inauguration on March 4, 1913, Wilson and his wife would vacation in Bermuda. But less documented is the fact that just prior to their departure, Colonel House handed Wilson a copy of his freshly published novel.(13)(14)(15)

House had written *Philip Dru* in an utopian style reminiscent of other, more well known utopian works like Plato's *Republic* or Jonathan Swift's *Gullivers Travels*; however, in

no way should *Philip Dru* be considered on the same literary level – House even admitting that it was hastily arranged and rushed to publication. But, when considering who the author was, when it was published, and the serendipitous political reform that immediately followed both Wilson's ascendancy to the Oval Office and the publication of the book, *Philip Dru* proves far more deserving of our contemplation as a political confessional and probably the primary reason why it has remained in relative obscurity for over one hundred years. Like in my previous article, *Brave New World Order*, where it is proven that Aldous Huxley's dystopian novel, *Brave New World* served as an obvious 'blueprint' for a significant societal shift towards a new order, we see parallels between Colonel Edward Mandell House's fictional tale and the policies he personally initiated into reality shortly after it's publication.

As opposed to Huxley's tale that was set in the far distant future, *Philip Dru* is set in the very near future and is an amazing expression of the duality of House's character portrayed through the two main characters of the story. On one path we have the progressive protagonist, Philip Dru, a man of principle and discipline who, after having a life altering experience with a poor family living in the run down tenements of New York City begins a personal mission to rectify social inequality. Just as Colonel House "came to share the concern of many Americans over the corruption of the political process, the excesses of giant corporation, and the strains appearing in the nations social fabric", (16) Dru vows to introduce arrogant wealthy privilege to the plight of the poor. Dru strives to shine a light on the destructive nature of materialistic vanity and to invigorate within the more fortunate set a spark of social consciousness not temporarily placated by their occasional charity but instead fueled by a true desire to seek out and eliminate inequality. Similarities between the author and his main character go beyond ideology and are evidenced throughout the book's nearly two hundred pages. Two more obvious examples being that Dru, like House, was denied a military career due to a physical ailment, and both happened to be the youngest of seven boys.

The well meaning character of Dru is juxtaposed against the path of the story's anti hero – an egocentric, well-to-do Senator named Selwyn who manipulates the minds of powerful men to serve his own self-interests as if it were a game. Through Senator Selwyn, House unveils the darker side of his personality and shows a keen willingness to participate in the more disreputable aspects of politics as if the book was a confessional exercise in the cleansing of House's tortured Texas soul. Through Selwyn, House shows the perspective that could only come from someone on the inside as he reveals a deep understanding of the true political environment, enacting scenarios that even the most casual political observer has long since suspected but could never confirm. And this overtly corrupt political atmosphere further underlined today as a managerie of lobbyists, sycophants, and demagogue's permeate the memberships of the most powerful special interest groups, NGO's and 'think tanks'. House leaves hints as to the true identity of the author through the senator as like House, Selwyn only 'tastes' wine and never drinks to excess; and like House, Selwyn's youngest daughter's name was Janet. House even leaving a more obvious clue in that where Selwyn met his potential presidential candidate, Senator Rockland, was a place penned Mandell House. In the first excerpt, taken from page 41, we see House admitting to how the two party system is compromised similar to what we see in the 1912 presidential campaign in which all three candidates were from the same university fraternal order, *Phi Beta Kappa*, and two were confirmed Freemasons(!)

"Masterful and arrogant wealth, created largely by Government protection of its profits, not content with its domination and influence within a single party, had sought to corrupt them both, and to that end had insinuated itself into the primaries, in order that no candidates might be nominated whose views were not in accord with theirs."
Philip Dru: Administrator, page 41.

Dru, once in a position of influence, understood quickly that helping the less fortunate within his own immediate influence did little to alleviate the overall issue – often times even acting as a deterrent – and real lasting change could only be secured through aristocratic political circles. But, just as quickly, Dru recognizes the halls of public office as a tawdry system of self preservation in control of both parties and in doing so, House brings the reader face to face with the invalidity of the corrupt two party system. Here, House unveils for all the world to see, an abhorrent atmosphere of narcissists who care little for issues beyond the white granite walls of Congress. House reveals, in a very matter-of-fact way, the sordid truths that machinate beyond public purview – cloaked behind the closed doors of the people's most hallowed institutions. And more contemporaneously, we have evidence that this corruption still exists a hundred years later when we consider the police enforced refusal of Green Party leader Ralph Nader to speak at the primaries in 2000(17). And this two party infiltration by a backdoor brotherhood most famously highlighted when in 2004 both party candidates, George W. Bush, a Republican, and John Kerry, the Democratic nominee, happened to be members of *Skull and Bones*, the same secret Yale Fraternity as Taft. George H. W. Bush and his father Prescott, were also members.(18)(19)(20)(21)

In the following example from Chapter 34, *Selwyn's Story*, Senator Selwyn – like a gangster suddenly turned informant – proudly confesses to his sins of success. Those at the helm of the political machinery are interestingly referred to as 'bosses' and is simply fascinating in that, while officially written as fiction, sounds more like an honest account of what life must have been like for young Edward growing up within the cutthroat environment of Texas state politics. It also imparts for the reader incredible insight into the absolute power that House truly sought and why he himself would avoid the bright lights of fame and recognition his entire career – instead preferring the far less public, shadowy existence of an unelected advisor:

*"He was my father's best friend, and there were no secrets between them. They seldom paid attention to me, and I was rarely dismissed even when they had their most confidential talks. In this way, I early learned how our great American cities are looted, not so much by those actually in power, for they are of less consequence than the more powerful men behind them."*pg 109.

In the second example taken from the same chapter, we see Selwyn admit to how the 'bosses' are able to milk the system to their advantage by tactfully exploiting the largely naive, trusting, and "selfish attitude" of the citizenry without soliciting any unnecessary public blowback:

"Any measure they desired passed by the legislature was first submitted to him, and he would prune it until he felt he could put it through without doing too great violence to public sentiment. The citizens at large do not scrutinize measures closely; they are too busy in their own vineyards to bother greatly about things which only remotely or indirectly concern them."

This selfish attitude and indifference of our people has made the boss and his methods possible. The "big interests" reciprocate in many and devious ways, ways subtle enough to seem not dishonest even if exposed to public view." page 110.

As we near the end of the novel, Selwyn divulges to Dru exactly how he built his empire of wealth and influence from a system of loyalty, patronage and the manipulation of others that sounds eerily reminiscent of House's days back in Texas mingling within the prestige of 'Our Crowd' and confirms the dangers of what we more familiarly refer today as *quid pro quo*, pay-to-play, or insider trading relationships. All of these confidence schemes are openly admitted as self-evident by those in power today and rarely do we witness those guilty of such crimes face anything resembling real consequence or punishment as the corruption continues on unabated today through lobbyists and superpacs. And the repeated failure of our justice system to act also serves as further evidence of a much higher level of corrupted vested interest that ferments beyond the veil of party politics holding no regard for the needs of the public that most of us either fail to see or choose to ignore.

Without doubt, these same schemes and allegiances saturate today's political landscape and indicate why we see an egregious increase in the personal wealth of politicians in the years in which they hold public office – smashing any previously held belief that their role is considered a sacrosanct position of servitude not intended to be used for the acquisition of great personal wealth. And, as the author earlier alluded to and will later illuminate, there exists beyond this veil of political partisanship an even deeper loyal brotherhood of thieves forged from a dark underworld network of loyal fraternal friendships first formed on the academic campuses that presently thrives within

"Certain of the public service corporations, Dru insisted, should be taken over bodily by the National Government and accordingly the Postmaster General was instructed to negotiate with the telegraph and telephone companies for their properties at a fair valuation. They were to be under the absolute control of the Postoffice Department..." Philip Dru, pg 107.

In Chapter 48, *An International Coalition*, Dru turns his attention from domestic issues to U.S. foreign policy. Acting in his official role as dictator, Dru proposes an international plan based on an anglophile solidarity to end all wars that sounds identical to what Cecil Rhodes had set out in his Last Will and Testament decades earlier and echoed by the very Anglo-centric Pilgrims Society that was largely accomplished through the concerted efforts of both the Milner Group and the Inquiry – two key organizations of which House had intimate knowledge and influence(!) It was, in fact – as proven with primary citations in my previous article, *How Secret Societies Rule The World* – during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, that House directed the Inquiry to work with British delegates headed by key Milner Round Table insider, Lionel Curtis, to create both the Council on Foreign Relations and the Institute of International Affairs.

These two think tanks, the former to be located in New York and funded by J.P. Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford; the latter, to be centered in London and funded by the Lazar's, Warburg's and Rothschild's would form the key institution and information nucleus of what Georgetown history professor Carroll Quigley would later coin, an *Anglo-American Establishment*. In fact, as I will discuss at length in following articles, many of the members of the Inquiry were also tapped *Phi Beta Kappa* and, along with the Milner Round Table members, were all members of the very influential Pilgrims Society. Interesting to say the least when it is discovered that from this nucleus of not-for-profit organizations emerged our present day system of both public diplomacy and foreign policy as well as the intelligence communities of both the United States and Britain.

History shows that The Inquiry and The Milner Group were the primaries responsible for reparations in Paris, carving up European, Near East, Far East, and Southeast Asian borders into a more occidentally palatable configuration. Members of The Inquiry were unelected members of Wilson's entourage and almost exclusively graduates of Ivy League universities – mostly Harvard. While the Milner Group made up a considerable portion of Prime Minister Lloyd George's War administration, his British delegation to Paris, and were mainly Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Both groups of men operated beyond public scrutiny and were free of both political constraints and public considerations. They consisted of world renowned economists, political scientists, and high ranking military intelligence assets who were all members of one or several commonly shared fraternal organizations. They were free to divide global territories into 'spheres of influence' as if it were a game of Risk – and the spoils of victory were to be shared mainly by Britain and the United States.

The names of these men are rarely if ever publicized and exist in the annals of history today only as rumour and any search for the minutes of their meetings is futile as they were conveniently never recorded. Their presence would be far less compelling and perhaps more easily explained as a group of ineffectual advisers except for the fact that from their behind-closed-door, top-secret meetings originated some of our world's most historical events. From the declaration of the First World War to the armistice of 1918; from Wilson's famous Fourteen Points Speech to the Covenant of the League of Nations; from the creation of the secretive Council on Foreign Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations to the founding of the United Nations, UNESCO and NATO, this clandestine group of mystery men were at the forefront of international policy while remaining obscured within the secret back pages of history and far from the spotlight of public notoriety.

With the addition of this new information it becomes easier to see why our elected officials traditionally say one thing and do another. And when one finally defers to the painful truth of a defunct two party system and a world ran by an unelected advisory group of secret society members we begin to question the real catalyst behind not only World War I, but the actions of our government throughout history. We start to see why Wilson's Fourteen Point Speech is largely built upon economic concessions of trade rather than the ideological, conventionally fed beliefs of 'liberation of an oppressed people', 'self governance', or 'democracy for all'. We begin to see why, after being promised further freedom, it is instead taken from us, and when demanding more consciousness we are deprived of it. And why, after more than one hundred years after Wilson first ran on a platform of individualism and pacifism, we see an increase in global conflict, an increase in monopolization and an even further advancement towards an Anglo-American led One World Government.

"In the meantime, Dru negotiated with them to the end that England and America were to join hands in a world wide policy of peace and commercial freedom. According to Dru's plan, disarmaments were to be made to an appreciable degree, custom barriers were to be torn down, zones of influence clearly defined, and an era of friendly commercial rivalry established."

All of the measures Dru and House imposed did little to stop the money and credit trusts from relinquishing any of their power, in fact, with the introduction of centralized system it has progressively gotten worse in the years since and one could argue that instead of ridding the world of trusts they have created one giant global one. But, make no mistake, for what *Philip Dru* lacks in literary value it more than makes up for in it's blatant transparency and is worth a read to anyone interested in the history of U.S. foreign policy as House stands as a clear protege to future political advisers like Henry Kissinger, or Zbigniew Brzezinski. And it is in fact – as Houston said when evaluating House's manuscript in the winter of 1912 – because "the fiction is so thin" that makes the book so incredibly interesting. The same lack of elaborate story telling that detracts from it's literary value and is the main complaint of critics also leaves it relatively free of distraction to the point that it barely qualifies as fiction – to be more accurately fitted onto the same book shelves as Brzezinski's *The Grand Chessboard*, or Samuel Huntington's *The Clash of Civilizations*.

So, what is *Philip Dru*?

It is a bare bones look into the mind of Colonel Edward House and an undeniable blueprint for the administrative changes he himself would have a hand in creating as the least known but most influential member of the Wilson advisory group. What is *Philip Dru*? It is an admission of how the political loyalty game is really played through the use of patronage and vanity. What is *Philip Dru*? It is, when all literary critique and political evaluation is complete, a profoundly authoritarian proposal that is nearer a political manifesto than a fictional love story. What *Philip Dru* is, is an emblematic portrayal of the powers that exist in our present day struggle to survive Western Civilization's Third Age of Conflict. The final question that remains to be answered is whether *Philip Dru* will be a blueprint of a turbulent future or an obscure, literary remnant of a naive past. Will we find a way to embrace new technology to pull ourselves from the wreckage and survive one more time, or [do we succumb to the power of the hidden hand to be ruled forever by an iron fist?](#)

You can follow the author on Bitchute, Gab, Minds, Trooth, and Twitter @TriviumMethod, and on Facebook and YouTube at Duane Hayes.

Further reading can be found on my website <https://duanehayes28.wixsite.com/fromoutofthehayes>

Footnotes and Citations:

1. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=P1QgBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=major+edward+sammons&source=bl&ots=gMVVRL5h2l&sig=bCoy9T1fwFiH2FFJVwLNrjJlAKM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwipwJfM4vLfAhVJxFQKHdEoA-gQ6AEwAnoECAIQAQ#v=onepage&q=major%20edward%20sammons&f=false> pg 29.
2. "Our Crowd" was a young, energetic group of influential lawyers: Frank Andrews, Thomas Watt Gregory was an attorney who would serve Woodrow Wilson as U.S. Attorney General 1914-1919; James B. Wells Jr. lawyer South Texas; Albert Sidney Burleson, attorney, assigned Post Master General by Woodrow Wilson; Joe Lee Jameson, Freemason, Colonel Houses' "right hand man".
3. Colonel House: A Biography of Wilson's Silent Partner https://books.google.ca/books?id=g1gBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=true pg. 68.
4. file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/The_Intimate_Papers_of_Colonel_House-Vol1-1912to1915-518pgs-POL.sml.pdf pg 43.
5. Woodrow Wilson Phi Beta Kappa <https://www.pbk.org/About-PBK/Presidents>
6. Paris 1919, Margaret MacMillan, page 18.
7. Theodor Roosevelt freemason <https://www.mn-masons.org/masonic-history/famous-masons/masonic-american-presidents>
8. Theodore Roosevelt Phi Beta Kappa <https://www.pbk.org/About-PBK/Presidents>
9. William Howard Taft freemason <https://www.mn-masons.org/masonic-history/famous-masons/masonic-american-presidents>
10. William Howard Taft Phi Beta Kappa <https://www.pbk.org/About-PBK/Presidents>
11. William Howard Taft was the son of Alphonso Taft, co-founder of the *Skull and Bones* society. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members
12. Colonel House: A Biography of Woodrow Wilson's Silent Partner Carle E Neu. page 66.
13. The Papers of Woodrow Wilson – Volume 25
14. Woodrow Wilson's Right Hand: The Life of Colonel Edward M. House
15. Colonel House: A Biography of Wilson's Silent Partner https://books.google.ca/books?id=g1gBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=philip%20dru&f=false
16. Colonel House: A Biography of Wilson's Silent Partner. https://books.google.ca/books?id=g1gBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=true pg. 69.
17. Ralph Nader graduated magna cum laude and was initiated as Phi Beta Kappa after receiving his Bachelor of Arts Degree from, of all places, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Furthermore, when considering that Nader was supported by a large contingent of high profile entertainers including Micheal Moore and his refusal of entry at the primaries was made into a Netflix documentary movie, An Unreasonable Man; and with his lengthy career in opposing the establishment, one has to ask whether he was a legitimate candidate for change; or simply an asset meant to divide votes; or were his the actions of a lifetime actor, or controlled opposition. Ultimately, this author leans towards Nader actually being a legitimate candidate and, whether orchestrated or not, the events at the 2000 primaries still serve as an indicator of a corrupted two party system.
18. George W. Bush, *Skull and Bones*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members. See also, [Robbins, Alexandra](#) (2002). *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power*. Boston: Little, Brown. ISBN 0-316-72091-7.
19. John Kerry, *Skull and Bones*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members. See also, [Robbins, Alexandra](#) (2002). *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power*. Boston: Little, Brown. ISBN 0-316-72091-7.
20. George H.W. Bush, *Skull and Bones*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members. See also, [Robbins, Alexandra](#) (2002). *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power*. Boston: Little, Brown. ISBN 0-316-72091-7. See also, Counterpunch, May 22–29, 2009
21. Prescott Bush, *Skull and Bones*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members. See also, [Robbins, Alexandra](#) (2002). *Secrets of the Tomb: Skull and Bones, the Ivy League, and the Hidden Paths of Power*. Boston: Little, Brown. ISBN 0-316-72091-7.
22. Wikipedia, Philip Dru: Administrator. See also <https://www.nytimes.com/1912/12/08/archives/americas-future-pictured-in-a-decidedly-quaint-modern-novel.html>
23. Burleson's term as Post Master General was highly controversial. He ruled the communications industry as a dictator: segregating the work force, forbidding the union to strike, and instituting the Espionage Act during the war, banning any and all antiwar material. Burleson's tenure as Post Master is often cited as the worst and most reactionary in history.

How Foundations Created Modern Academia

by d h | Feb 21, 2022 | Historical Events, New World Order | 0 comments



"Naturally Leipzig became the Mecca of students who wished to study the "new" psychology – a psychology that was no longer a branch of speculative philosophy, no longer a fragment of the science of physiology, but a novel and daring and exciting attempt to study mental processes by the experimental and quantitative methods common to all science. For the psychology of Leipzig was, in the [eighteen] eighties and nineties, the newest thing under the sun. It was the psychology for bold young radicals who believed that the ways of the mind could be measured and treated experimentally – and who possibly thought of themselves, in their private reflections, as pioneers on the newest frontier of science, pushing its method into reaches of experience that it had never before invaded." (Heidbreder op. cit., 94,95) And the person that everyone went to Leipzig to study under is still considered to be one of the leading figures in the development of psychology today, even ahead of Sigmund Freud, yet hardly anyone has heard of him. His name was Wilhelm Maximilian Wundt. Wundt graduated from the Heidelberg University as a medical doctor in 1856 and remained there for nearly 20 years – first as a professors assistant and later as a professor himself. After a short stay as professor of philosophy at the University of Zurich, he finally arrived at Leipzig University in 1875; it is during his forty-five year career at Leipzig that Wundt established the worlds first psychological research laboratory and initiated the worlds first Ph.D. system in psychology. Due to Wundt's pioneering efforts, the University of Leipzig quickly gained world wide notoriety as a school for psychological study. In total, Wundt was responsible for awarding 184 doctorates to students between 1875 and 1919 including 70 foreigners and 18 Americans. He also published the

journal, *Philosophical Studies* later to be named *Psychological Studies*.⁽¹⁾

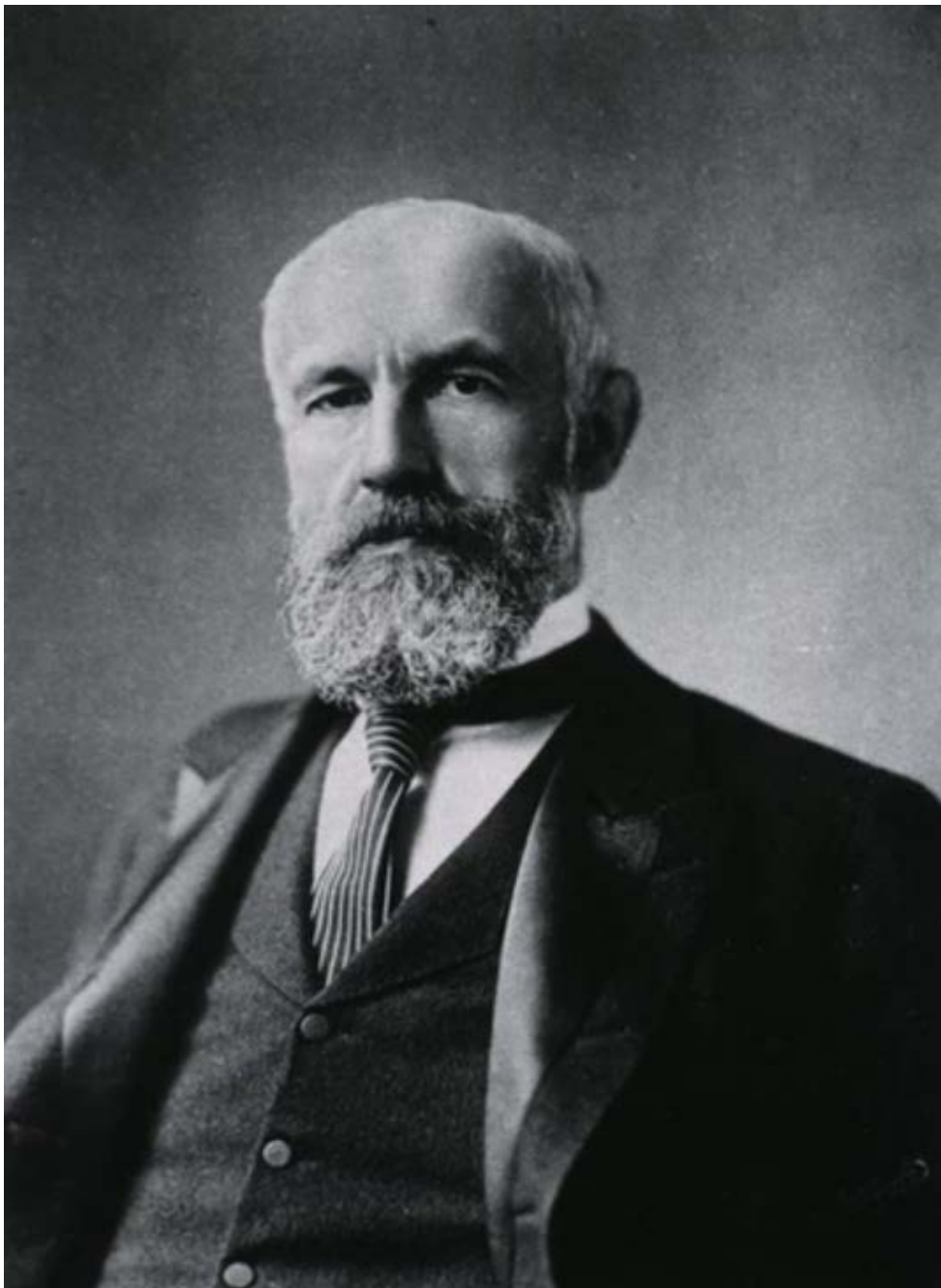
The list of men who studied under, or received their Ph.D under Wundt and then proceeded to establish experimental laboratories of their own at American Universities is a long one and include some of the most recognizable names in, not only psychology, but also education: **Granville Stanley Hall** at Johns Hopkins and Clark University; **James McKeen Cattell** at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University; **Walter Dill Scott** at Northwestern University; **Charles Hubbard Judd** at Yale, New York University, the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago; **James Earl Russell** at the University of Colorado and the Teacher's College at Columbia University; **James Mark Baldwin** at the University of Toronto and Princeton Universities; **Edward Bratford Titchener** at Cornell; **William Lowe** at Illinois University; **Olin Templin** at Kansas University; **Harry Kirke Wolfe** at the University of Nebraska; **Andrew C Armstrong** at Wesleyan University; **Frank Angell** at Cornell and Stanford; **Edward Wheeler Scripture** at Columbia University; **Lightner Witmer** at the University of Pennsylvania; **George T.W. Patrick** at the University of Iowa; **Harlow Stearns Gale** at the University of Minnesota; **George Malcolm Stratton** at the University of California Berkeley; and **August Kirschmann** at University of Toronto.

The experimental psychology laboratories that spread throughout the U.S. universities at the turn of the 20th century were nearly exact replicas of those first created at Leipzig University under Wundt in 1879; and this development is considered to be the single most important contributing factor to psychology being accepted as a legitimate scientific study within western academia. This new laboratory approach to psychology also served as the impetus for later advancements in the experimental study of human conditioning and behavior by Ivan Pavlov, BF Skinner and John B. Watson. The above list of leading Americans who studied under Wundt were seen as pioneers of a burgeoning field of scientific study and they found little difficulty in securing positions of influence at major American universities; each of them contributing substantially to the world of experimental psychology. They would also serve as invaluable proponents or advocates of experimental psychology within the scientific community, pushing its legitimacy and efficacy by becoming editors and publishers of their very own periodicals, journals, newspaper articles, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets.

At any rate they threw themselves into their tasks with industry and zest. They became trained introspectionists and, adding introspection to the resources of the physiological laboratories they attempted the minute analysis of sensation and perception. They measured reaction-times, following their problems into numerous and widespread ramifications. They investigated verbal reactions, thus extending their researches into the field of association. They measured the span and the fluctuations of attention and noted some of its more complex features in the "complication experiment"...In their studies of feeling and emotion they recorded pulse-rates, breathing-rates, and fluctuations in muscular strength, and in the same connection they developed methods of recording systematically and treating statistically the impressions observed by introspection. They also developed psychophysical methods and in addition made constant use of resources of the physiological techniques.

And throughout all their endeavors they were dominated by the conception of a psychology that should be scientific as opposed to speculative; always they attempted to rely on exact observation, experimentation, and measurement. Finally when they left Leipzig and worked in laboratories of their own – chiefly in American and German universities – most of them retained enough of the Leipzig impress to teach a psychology that, whatever the subsequent development of the individual's thought, bore traces of the system which was recognized at Leipzig as orthodox. (Heidbreder, op. cit., 94-5.)

Granville Stanley Hall was a giant among the early education reformers and the first American to learn under Wilhelm Wundt at Leipzig before returning to heavily influence the American education system.(2) Hall's main interests and contributions were in childhood development, evolutionary theory, and their various applications to education. He joined the newly established Johns Hopkins University in 1883, working with his former instructor William James and contemporary James McKeen Cattell. He established the first psychology lab at John Hopkins(3), modelling it after the much respected Wundtian laboratory at Leipzig and like Wundt, Hall created an impressive amount of literature to compliment his practical experimentation. Hall established the *American Journal of Psychology*, editing the *Pedagogical Seminary* after 1892, the *American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education* after 1904, and the *Journal of Race Development* after 1910, while writing books like *Aspects of German Culture* (1881), and *The Contents of Children's Minds on Entering School* (1894). He also originated the *Journal of Applied Psychology*(4) and wrote *Youth: Its Education, Regiment, and Hygiene* in 1906, and *Educational Problems* in 1911.(5) In 1917 he wrote, *Jesus, the Christ, in the Light of Psychology* in which he made public his reformist beliefs when writing that "Man was the only true divinity". However, his most well known work is the two volume, *Adolescence: Its Psychology and Its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education* in 1904 and it is with this book that Hall is credited with coining the term 'adolescence'.



Additionally it is important to note that this book on adolescence was published in an era when child labor laws and compulsory education were both being enacted, and the high school was quickly becoming the largest growing educational institution of the early twentieth century. If children were being freed from the constraints of labor, Hall believed there would be need for an alternative institution within which the youth could be controlled.

Hall's approach to education was to indoctrinate students into having selfless ideals of: service, patriotism, body culture, military discipline, love of authority, and devotion to the state while he consistently argued against intellectual attainment at all levels of public education and did not tolerate open discussion or critical opinions. To Hall, students needed to be indoctrinated in order to save them from the individualism that was so damaging to the progress of American culture. Having no sympathy for the sick, poor or people with disability, Hall was an advocate of forced sterilization and selective breeding; believing any charity given to the weak only disrupted or delayed the

evolution of natural selection towards a super-race. He despised the thought of education for girls, stating on page thirty-five of *The Ideal School as Based on Child Study* that education for girls was “wrong and vicious” and “every girl should be educated primarily to become a wife and mother”, and in his letter to George A. Bullock, he elaborated on the topic,

“I am strongly opposed to giving women the slightest foothold in the college...I feel that they would crowd out the best men...”(6)

Hall's, *Adolescence* was written with the intent of it becoming a guide for teachers and social workers within the education system and his most direct influence in shaping our view of education came from his theories regarding adolescence. One of his more telling essays, this one from *The Education of the Will*, Hall writes that, “The only duty of small children is habitual and prompt obedience”(7)

Hall would eventually leave his work at Johns Hopkins University unfinished due to a conflict in curriculum and would become the first president of Clark University in 1889. While at Clark he was famously influential in the field of psychology, and it is worth noting that Hall was responsible for Sigmund Freud's one and only visit to the United States in the late summer of 1909. Freud and Carl Jung would deliver multiple lectures at Clark University which was also attended by William James, A. A. Brill, James McKeen Cattell and E.B. Titchener. Thus it is here that we see evidence of the comingling of pursuits between that of psycho-analytics and educational psychology. In fact Hall greatly admired Freud and had read all of his work. The latter half of Hall's life was largely influenced by Freud, as evidenced by one of his many personal letters to the Austrian psychiatrist:

“I think I have read about everything you have ever written, although in my limitations, there is much that I did not understand, and a little which, if I did understand it alright I have to question. Nevertheless, I owe to you almost a new birth of intellectual interest in psychology, as is perhaps best shown in my Jesus Book, which, without this, would not have been written.”(8)

Hall, inspired by Darwin's evolutionary theory and the eugenics movement, was an advocate of social-Darwinism – Hall believing that the “lower races” should be given the chance to adapt and accept the “superior white race”(9). When one looks back at the totality of Granville Stanley Hall's

work, its hard to ignore his racist, eugenicist, male chauvinist traits; and its equally hard not to see, through his massive influence as one of the main figures in education reform, how these personal stereotypes and prejudiced beliefs couldn't help but be implemented into society. While Hall does receive considerable admiration from the conventional establishment for changing the natural trajectory of education, I believe as Lawrence Cremin does when he wrote regarding Hall, that "he injected into the mainstream of American educational thought some of the most radical – and I happen to think virulent – doctrines of the twentieth century, and there is no understanding the present apart from his contribution."(10) In total, Hall would award one hundred and forty-nine doctorates under his tutelage at Johns Hopkins and Clark Universities.

James McKeen Cattell was another leading figure in the development of the science of psychology. Cattell was Wundt's first assistant and in 1886, would be the first American to receive his Ph.D in experimental psychology at Leipzig. In 1887, following his time at Leipzig, Cattell traveled to England and lectured at the prestigious Cambridge University where he met Francis Galton – Charles Darwin's cousin – who was busily developing anthropometric tests similar to those being carried out at Leipzig like: the measurement of skull size, visual acuity and reaction time. Cattell was impressed with Galton's structuralist approach to psychology as well as his perspective on eugenics. Galton believed that "a man's natural abilities are derived by inheritance, under exactly the same limitations as are the form and physical features of the whole organic world."(11) Here we see another early attempt by the education reformers to fallaciously impart Darwin's theory of evolution onto the social structure of humanity by believing that a persons success or failures in life were largely determined by their genetics and inheritance; something we know today to be categorically false.



It is from Cattell's early studies that we see the development of the first mental tests: color perception, pain sensitivity, visual after images, memory, and mental imagery. It is also during this era that Cattell would travel back to the United States on occasion to lecture at the University of Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr College late in 1887. While at the University of Cambridge Cattell

developed one of the first psychological laboratories in the country(12), designed after Wundts model at Leipzig.

After returning to the States permanently in 1889, James McKeen Cattell filled the position of Professor of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and would begin to administer the first psychological testing on large groups of people at Columbia University. The next year he returned to the University of Pennsylvania as chairman of the department of psychology establishing another experimental laboratory(13,) and in 1891 became the director at the department of psychology at Columbia(14). He would co-found the American Psychological Association in 1892, becoming its president in 1895 (15); while also taking responsibility for the department of anthropology from 1896 to 1902 and the department of philosophy from 1902 to 1905.(16)

Like Hall, Cattell was prolific in the promotion of the new science of experimental psychology. He became the first psychologist elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He and James Mark Baldwin founded *The Psychological Review*,(17) and Cattell was instrumental in creating the journal, *Science*, which was the official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.(18) Cattell had his very own printing press and at the beginning of the 20th century would put it to good use becoming editor-in-chief and publisher of the *Popular Science Monthly*,(19) which would eventually become *Popular Science* while also founding the Archives of Psychology(20). In 1908 he assumed control of the *American Naturalist*(21) and in 1915 he created a weekly publication called *School and Society*(22). Cattell also wrote for *American Men of Science*; *Leaders in Education*; and *The Directory of American Scholars*(23). All of these literary efforts working to firmly supplant psychology into the collective minds of American science for good. And by no means is this list exhaustive, Cattell continued to write, publish and edit prolifically throughout his career.

He supervised 344 doctoral candidates during his quarter century at Columbia University and forty-six members of the American Psychological Association received their Ph.D. during his tenure. More students received their doctorate at Columbia under his leadership than at any other time in the school's history. Cattell left just as much of a lasting impression on his students as he did on the discipline of psychology itself and is one of, if not the leading figure in the continuation of Wundtian experimental psychology in the United States. James McKeen Cattell died on January 20, 1944.



James Mark Baldwin would receive his Ph.D under Wundt at Leipzig in 1885(24), and return to the States to re-open the psychology laboratory at Johns Hopkins after it had closed due to the departure of Hall to Clark University. He is also credited with the development of the first experimental psychology lab at Princeton. Baldwin would become one of the more preeminent psychologists of his day – voted the fifth most influential in 1903 – he literally wrote the book on psychology. Baldwin advanced a curriculum from which future aspiring psychologists would study by producing a two volume textbook entitled the *Handbook of Psychology* in 1889. In that same year, upon his appointment as the professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto, he faced

considerable public backlash from a predominantly nativist sentiment among Canadians who, at the time, did not favor the introduction of a German education system. Despite the public discontent and a fire that would destroy the University College, Baldwin would establish the first psychology research laboratory in Canada(25). In 1892, he was a founding member of the American Psychology Association becoming its sixth president in 1897, and starting in 1893 he began a ten year career at Princeton University becoming professor of the psychology and philosophy departments while also founding Princeton's original experimental research laboratory.(26)

Baldwin would also be a proponent of social Darwinism co-writing two works with James McKeen Cattell, *Mental Development in the Child and Race* in 1895 and *Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Developments* in 1897. He would also edit Cattell's *Psychological Review*. Baldwin would be one of the first to administer experiments on children applying Darwin's theory of evolution to child development. Baldwin would join the psychological department at Johns Hopkins in 1903, and edit works from over 60 philosophers and psychologists in his three volume *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* in association with Johns Hopkins University; while also advising the National University of Mexico between 1906 and 1911.

By the beginning of World War I, Wundtian psychology was on the decline, having largely been buried both by Gestaltism, which was emanating from out of the Berlin School of Experimental Psychology, and Freudian psychoanalytics from Austria. The appearance of functionalism and behaviorism popularized by B.F. Skinner and Pavlov were proving far more popular than anything coming out of Germany; the American psychological community had now grown to dwarf that of Germany and global prestige and notoriety had shifted to the shores of the United States. American psychologists began using techniques and methods further advanced from those that had been previously taught at Leipzig.

Upon reflection we clearly see a pattern of eugenics-based, anti-American, racist beliefs permeating the minds of the early education reformers. These men who, upon receiving their Ph.D's from a Prussian University, would come back to North America to create a web of experimental psychology laboratories throughout western academia with the unconstitutional intent of destroying free will and subsuming the individual into society. Every major university would adopt a psychology department in the immediate years following the turn of the century and the centerpiece was the Wundtian experimental laboratory. By 1915, nearly every U.S. university had a psychology department and was led by someone who either trained directly under Wilhelm Wundt or was directly trained by the men who were.

Furthermore, when we employ by way of a historical study of the late 19th century and early 20th, we can prove through primary source material, a distinct, deliberate effort funded by the large Foundations – Rockefeller, Ford, Carnegie and Peabody – to adopt a Prussian universal education

system across the United States (see *Philanthropic Foundations and Why They Are A Problem*). At the same time we now see the development of a burgeoning experimental psychology industry being systematically instituted into every major university in America with funds being primarily focused on understanding the human mind and child psychology. This, as we will see below, was also funded by the large foundations of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford as well as sub groups affiliated to these larger entities namely: The Social Science Research Council, The Institute of Pacific Relations, and The American Council on Education. Evidence of this organizational structure is authored by Rene Wormser, the former council for the Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, informally referred to as the “The Reece Committee”, in his book *Foundations: Their Power and Influence*:

There are [grave dangers to our society], these dangers relate chiefly to the use of foundation funds for political ends; they arise out of the accumulation of substantial economic power and of cultural influence in the hands of a class of administrators or tax-exempt funds established in perpetuity. An “elite” has thus emerged, in control of gigantic financial resources operating outside of our democratic processes, which is willing and able to shape the future of this nation and of mankind in the image of its own value concepts. An unparalleled amount of power is concentrated increasingly in the hands of an interlocking and self-perpetuating group. Unlike the power of corporate management, it is unchecked by stockholders; unlike the power of government, it is unchecked by the people; unlike the power of churches, it is unchecked by any firmly established canons of value.”

The Reece Committee began its investigation with ‘specific determinations requested by the Congress H. Res. 217, namely’:

- *have Foundations – used their resources for purposes contrary to those for which they were established?*
- *used their resources for purposes which can be classed as un-American?*
- *used their resources for purposes which can be regarded as subversive?*
- *used their resources for political purposes?*
- *resorted to propaganda in order to achieve the objectives for which they have made grants?*

It was determined early in the investigation that its scope would

need to be broadened to include several other 'accessory agencies' including: *The American Council of Learned Societies*; *the National Research Council*; *the Social Science Research Council*; *the American Council on Education*; *the National Education Association*; *the League for Industrial Democracy*; *the Progressive Education Association*; *the American Historical Association*; *John Dewey Society*; and *the Anti-Defamation League*. The first three of which, having several constituent, associate and institutional members of their own, and who were vessels for the funding of social science scholarships, i.e., history, economics, sociology, psychology, political science, statistics, and anthropology.

The fourth, *The American Council on Education* served as the coordinating mechanism on a regional and national level. *The National Education Association* was a monopolistic representative of the 'great body of teachers' able to control and administer to the entire population of teachers. *The League for Industrial Democracy* was originally known as the *Intercollegiate Socialist Society*, which promoted socialism and was the equivalent to the Fabian Society in England. The *Progressive Education Association* was also a divisive entity that promoted 'the idea that the individual must be adjusted to the group as a result of his or her educational experience, and that democracy is little more than a system for cooperative living.' *The American Historical Association* released a report in 1926 in which it concluded that **"the day of the individual in the United States had come to an end and that the future would be characterized, inevitably, by some form of collectivism and an increase in the authority of the State."** And *The John Dewey Society's* role was that of 'conducting research in the field of education and promoting the educational philosophy of John Dewey', namely the institution and promotion of progressive education.

The Reece Committee concluded that:

*The broad study which called our attention to the activities of these organizations has revealed **not only their support by Foundations**, but has disclosed a degree of cooperation between them which they have referred to as “an interlock”, thus indicating a concentration of influence and power. By this phrase they indicate they are bound by a common interest rather than a dependency upon a single source for capital funds. It is difficult to study their relationship without confirming this. Likewise it is difficult to avoid the feeling that their common interest has led them to cooperate closely with one another and **that this common interest lies in the planning and control of certain aspects of American life through a combination of the Federal Government and education.***

The Reece Committee’s final report further summarized that these organizations, institutions and societies were using their massive financial influence over the social sciences to “**transform education into an instrument for social change.**”

In summary, our study of these entities and their relationship to each other seems to warrant the inference that they constitute **a highly efficient, functioning whole. Its product is apparently an educational curriculum designed to indoctrinate the American student from matriculation to the consummation of his education. It contrasts sharply with the freedom of the individual as the cornerstone of our social structure. For this freedom, it seems to substitute the group, the will of the majority, and a centralized power to enforce this will – presumably in the interest of all. Its development and production seems to have been largely the work of those organizations engaged in research, such as the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council.**

Stepping back to consider all of this in its entirety, one has to ask themselves some important ethical and moral questions regarding the power and influence of these Foundations. Is it within the national interests of the United States to allow an extremely small number of men to dictate a vast interest such as our national education? Is it morally just for a society to allow a few industrialists, on account of their exorbitant wealth, to administer the social direction of an entire nation? The evidence continues to prove that these tax-exempt foundations, who are mandated to remain bi-partisan and free from political affiliations, have most definitely stepped outside the realms of their expertise and even the law; and we see the same destructive results being played out even today.

Whether its Rockefeller – a businessman – donating the land for the creation of the United Nations; Bill Gates – a computer programmer – administering vaccines to impoverished Africans; Bill and Hillary Clinton – lifelong state actors – fleecing the victims of third world countries, or George Soros – a private citizen – using his Open Society Foundation to wield geopolitical influence; these ‘altruistic’, philanthropic, tax-exempt Foundations are enjoying an unfettered power that now

undeniably controls governments; shapes global policy; and in turn affect societies around the world on a level disproportionate to their perceived importance. And while they continue to abuse the public trust of Americans, and as the evidence of their failures continues to pile up well beyond anything resembling coincidence or accident; the time to rethink their involvement in our society is long overdue.

You can follow the author on twitter, [Minds.com](#), and Bitchute at TriviumMethod; or on Youtube, Facebook and Steemit at Duane Hayes.

Footnotes:

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6. G. Stanley Hall letter to George A. Bullock, November 20, 1909, Clark University Archives, Hall Collection, Box 20.
7. G Stanley Hall, The Education of the Will, Princeton Review (July-December 1882), p. 310.
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12. National Academy Biographical Memoirs Vol. XXV James McKeen Cattell
13. Ibid.
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19. National Academy Biographical Memoirs Vol. XXV. 20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

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23. Ibid.

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Museum. psych.utoronto.ca/museum/baldwin.htm

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